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The Irish Times.

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

PRICE ONE PENNY

DUBLIN, MONDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1860.

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Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL, DUBLIN.

Mr. HARRIS has the honour to announce the Engagement of Mr. JOHN DREW, the celebrated Irish Comedian, who has created great sensation in all the principal American Theatres, and has just arrived from Australia, where he has been successful beyond all precedent.

Last Week of the Engagement of Mr. WALTER MONTGOMERY.

On This MONDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1860,
The Performances will commence with the Comedy, in one act, entitled
FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY.
Ruy Gomez ... Mr W Montgomery.
King Charles II. ... Mrs Burkinshaw,
Duchess De Torreneuva ... Miss Sarah Thorne.
To be followed by the Comedy, in two acts, entitled
THE IRISH AMBASSADOR.
Sir Patrick O'Plenipo ... Mr John Drew
The Grand Duke ... Mr F Huntly.
Count Morinos ... Mr Granby.
Isabella ... Miss S Thorne.
After which an adaptation from Samuel Lover's celebrated work, in two acts, entitled
HANDY ANDY.
Handy Andy (with the song of "Norah Creina") Mr John Drew.
Squire O'Grady ... Mr Byng.
Dick Dawson ... Mr L Munro.
Mad Nance ... Mrs Stephenson.
Stage Manager, Mr. Granby.—Musical Director, Mr. Levey.
Doors Open at a quarter to Seven, to Commence at a quarter-past Seven.
Private Boxes, £1 5s., £1 10s., and £2; Dress Circle, 3s.; Second Circle, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Lower Gallery, 6d.; Upper Gallery, 3d.

ROUND-ROOM, ROTUNDO.
MADAME CLARA NOVELLO'S FAREWELL.
Mr. HARRIS respectfully announces
THREE GRAND CONCERTS,
On Friday Evening, November 9th, 1860, Saturday Morning, Nov. 10th, Saturday Evening, November 10th,
on which occasions the distinguished Vocalist, Madame Clara Novello, will have the honour to appear, and take her final leave of her Dublin friends, assisted by the popular and eminently successful London Glee and Madrigal Union (under the direction of Mr. Land), and comprising the following members:—Miss Eyles, Mr. Baxter, Mr. W. Cummins, Mr. Land, and Mr. Lawler. Solo Pianoforte, Mdlle. Anna Molique. Solo Violin, Herr Molique. Conductor, Mr. Land.
Admission—Reserved Seats, 3s 6d; Gallery, 2s 6d; Promenade, 1s 6d.
Tickets to be had of Messrs. Bussell, Westmoreland-street; Pigott, Grafton-street; Moses, Westmoreland-street; Shade, Westmoreland-street; Bray, Westmoreland-street; Scates, College-green; Wiseheart, Sackville-street; Wiseheart, Suffolk street; and Gunn, Westland-row.

EXHIBITION-ROOM, ROTUNDO,
(Entrance under the Clock).
THIRD AND LAST WEEK OF THE
ASTONISHING AND AMUSING EXPERIMENTS Upon Persons in the ELECTRO-BIOLOGICAL STATE, by PROFESSOR G. W. STONE,
(From the United States)
THIS EVENING (MONDAY), OCT. 22ND, And Every Evening (except Saturday), on which day there will be an Afternoon Entertainment, at Three o'clock.
Admission—First Seats, 2s; Second Seats, 1s.
Doors open at half-past Seven, to commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets may be obtained during the day, of Mr. M'Kay, Rotundo, and at the door.
P.S.—Phrenological Examinations may be obtained daily at No 8, Upper Sackville-street, between the hours of Twelve Noon and Five p.m. Terms—Verbal Examinations, 2s. 6d.; fully Written Charts, 12s. 6d.

MR. BELL'S LITERARY EVENINGS.
On This MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 22nd, at Eight o'clock, IN THE ROTUNDO. Entrance from Cavendish-row.
Last Evening But One.
On THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, October 22nd, Mr. BELL will deliver a Condensation of Charles Dickens' "OLIVER TWIST."
After which (by desire) Lefanu's "SHAMUS O'BRIEN: A BALLAD OF 98."
Admission—One Shilling. Reserved Seats, 1s 6d. Juniors, Half-price.
Tickets to be had at the Doors, of the principal Book and Music-sellers, or of Mr. Bell, 1, Kildare-place.
LAST EVENING OF THE PRESENT COURSE.—On Monday Evening, Oct. 29th, Sir Walter Scott's "Marmion," Thackeray's "Little Dinner at Timmins's," and Dickens' "Bardell versus Pickwick."

ROTUNDO ATHLETIC GAMES
CAPTAIN BARCLAY'S GREAT FEAT.
The Gentlemen interested in this Feat have given Mr. LEVETT permission, provided he continues to walk one mile every hour, to attend and superintend the above Games, which will take place
On THIS MONDAY, the 22nd inst. (weather permitting), at THE ROTUNDO GARDENS.
The different Races remain open for further entries.
The Games will commence at Three o'clock precisely.
Admission—Promenade, 1s; Upper Grounds, 6d.
N.B.—Mr. LEVETT commenced Captain BARCLAY's arduous Feat on Monday last, at 9 o'clock, at the Sandymount Hotel, where also a gentleman of Dublin commenced the same task on the Monday previous, both are progressing up to the present time with every prospect of success.

PRAYER MEETING—DORSET INSTITUTION.
A Prayer Meeting will be held this day, from Two till Three o'clock.
The presence of business men is affectionately desired.

AFRICAN BAPTIST MISSIONS.
A VALEDICTORY SERVICE, in connection with the departure of a band of Missionaries, in a Missionary ship "Wanderer," from the port of Dublin, on their return to their sphere of labour on the Western coast of Africa, will be held in the
BAPTIST CHAPEL, LOWER ABBEY-STREET, DUBLIN, On THIS MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 22ND.
Chair to be taken at 7 o'clock.
The Revds. A. Saker, Diboll, Smith, and Captain Milbourne, who form a part of the Missionary Staff, the Rev. W. Leese Giles, pastor of the Church, the Rev. J. Eustace Giles, pastor of the Baptist Church, Rathmines; the Rev. John Hall, Scotch Church Mary's-abbey; and clergymen of other denominations, are expected to take part in the service.
The Rev. A. Saker, having laboured in that field for the past seventeen years, will be able to give some interesting information respecting it.
A Collection will be made on behalf of Missions. Admission Free.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO THE ROMAN CATHOLICS.
Roman Catholics, Priests and People! come to the debate in the CORRIG-AVENUE MEETING, on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 22, 1860, at Half-past Seven o'clock.
Subject—Why are the people Slaves to Dr. Cullen and the Priests?
Chairman—Mr. M. TRACY.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO THE ROMAN CATHOLICS.
MEETING AT BRAY.
A Meeting in aid of the Funds of this Society will be held (God willing) in the Female School-room, Bray,
On TO-MORROW (TUESDAY) EVENING, 23rd inst.
Chair to be taken at seven o'clock.
The Rev. H. C. EADE and E. ELLIS, who have lately returned from visiting the Missionary Stations in the West of Ireland, will attend as a deputation. Diagrams illustrating some scenes of Missionary labours in Connemara, Dublin, Kilkenny, &c., will be exhibited and explained.

THE TUESDAY NOON PRAYER MEETING METROPOLITAN HALL.
The usual Meeting for United Prayer will (the Lord willing) be held on To-morrow (TUESDAY), at o'clock. Also in the Evening at Eight o'clock—to which all classes are invited.
The Rev. J. DENHAM SMITH will preside.

SPECIAL SERVICES—ST. AUDOEN'S CHURCH, CORN-MARKET (Near High-street).
The Rev. ALEXANDER M. POLLOCK, M.A., will preach (D.V.), on To-morrow Evening (Tuesday), in the above Church. Divine service commencing at 8 o'clock.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN AND LITERARY ASSOCIATION.
PRIMITIVE WESLEYAN CHAPEL, SUMMERHILL.
The Anniversary Soiree of this Association will be held (D.V.) on THIS MONDAY EVENING, the 22nd inst. Tea at half-past Six o'clock precisely.
Addresses on interesting and important subjects will be delivered by Ministers and by Members of the Association.
Tickets—sixpence each—may be had, with programmes, at Mr John Robertson's, 3 Grafton-street, or at the door, on Monday evening.

INVENTORS' ASSISTANCE COMPANY (LIMITED)
PATENTS OBTAINED AND DESIGNS REGISTERED.
IRISH OFFICE, NORTH-WEST CHAMBERS, 4, LOWER ORMOND-QUAY.

TO THE CLERGY.
THE LONDON CENTRAL CLERICAL HOTEL, 29, Montague-street, Russell-square, W.C.
Mrs. Spencer (late Superintendent of a Clerical Hotel) respectfully informs the Clergy that, at the request of many of her patrons, she has taken the above residence for the exclusive use of Clergymen and their Families.
The House overlooks the grounds of the British Museum, is quiet, airy, and spacious; has been recently decorated and newly furnished, and from its central position, is most conveniently situated for visitors.
Mrs. Spencer hopes, by strict and constant attention to the comforts of Visitors, to merit their patronage.
Bed and Breakfast, 3s; Dinners, &c., on an equally moderate scale.
N.B.—A Private Room for Ladies.

LONDON AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
CHESTER AND HOLYHEAD LINE.
One of the Express Vessels of this Company will sail from the New Pier, Kingstown, daily (Sundays excepted), at 8-45 A.M.
In connexion with these Vessels, an Express Train will leave the Westland-row Station at 8-30 A.M.
(By order) J. O. BINGER.
Chester, 1st October, 1860.

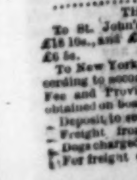
MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
KNOCKCROGHERY OCTOBER FAIR.
On THURSDAY, 25th, and FRIDAY, 26th October, a SPECIAL PASSENGER TRAIN (with 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Carriages) will leave the Athlone station at 20 minutes after Eight o'clock, and will arrive at Knockcroghery about 45 minutes after Eight o'Clock, morning.
W. FORBES, Manager.
Broadstone, Dublin, 16th October, 1860.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
TUAM OCTOBER FAIR.
On THIS MONDAY 22ND, and TUESDAY 23RD OCTOBER, The following Rates will be charged for the conveyance of Live Stock from Tuam—

	Per Waggon.		Per Waggon.
To Athlone	26s 0d	To Enfield	38s 6d
" Moate	28s 0d	" Kilcock	41s 6d
" Mullingar	30s 0d	" Maynooth	42s 6d
" Killucan	33s 6d	" Dublin	48s 6d
" Hill of Down	35s 6d		

N.B. Special Trains will be in readiness at Tuam for the conveyance of stock.
W. FORBES Manager.
Broadstone, Dublin, 10th October, 1860.

STEAM FROM GALWAY.
THE DIRECT, SHORTEST, AND SAFEST ROUTE TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.



THE ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)
Will despatch their New and Powerful Steamships
CONNAUGHT, PACIFIC, ULSTER, MUNSTER, LEINSTER, and PRINCE ALBERT,
For NEW YORK and BOSTON, calling at ST. JOHN'S, N.F., FROM GALWAY—"Prince Albert," for New York, October 23rd.
.... "Leinster," for Boston, November 20th.
THROUGH FARES FROM DUBLIN:
To St. John's, Newfoundland, or Boston—First-class, £20 10s., £16 10s., and £15 10s., according to accommodation. Steerage—£6 5s.
To New York—First-class, £22 10s., £20 10s., and £18 10s., according to accommodation. Steerage—£6 5s., including Stewards' Fee and Provisions, but without wines or liquors, which can be obtained on board.
Deposit to secure Berths—First-class, £5; Steerage, £3.
Freight from Dublin—50s. per ton and 5 per cent.
Dogs charged at £5 each.
For freight or further particulars, apply to THOMAS FYLE & CO., 3, Eden-quay, Dublin.

UNITED BRITISH ARMY SCRIPTURE-READERS' AND SOLDIERS' FRIEND SOCIETY.
Office, 9, Upper Sackville-street.
Two MEETINGS on behalf of the above Society will be held (D.V.), one in the Infant Schoolhouse, Monkstown, on MONDAY next, OCT. 22, 1860—the Chair to be taken at half-past 2 o'clock p.m.—and the other in Booterstown Schoolhouse, Cross-avenue, on TUESDAY next, OCT. 23, 1860—the Chair to be taken at 1 o'clock p.m.
A Deputation from the Hibernian Auxiliary of the Society will attend, and give details of the objects and operations of the Society.
The attendance of all persons interested in promoting the spiritual and temporal welfare of our soldiers is earnestly and affectionately requested.
This Society has at present 55 Agents,* employed as follows:—

In England	36	In Ireland	8
" Channel Isles	2	" India	1
" Ionian Isles	1	" Gibraltar	1
" China	3	" Scotland	2

Funds are being raised, or promised, for 33 Readers for Regiments specially named, and new serving—

In India	19	In Tasmania	1
" Gibraltar	2	" Canada	1
" W. Indies	2	" N. Scotia	1
" Mauritius	1	" Ireland	1
" China	3	" England	1

* Including the "Havelock" Reader at Barrackpoor, the "Lawrence" Reader at Lucknow, and nine attached to Regiments specially.
The Committee aims at ultimately employing from 300 to 400 Agents, so that no Regiment, Battalion, or Station shall be without its reader.
Subscriptions and Donations will be most thankfully received by any Member of the Committee; by the Honorary Secretaries; by the Assistant-Secretary, at the Office of the Society, 9, Upper Sackville-street, Dublin; and by Messrs. LaTouche and Co. Bank, Castle-street.
A Collection will be made after the Meeting.

URGENT APPEAL.
RAGGED BOYS' HOME, OR SLEEPING ASYLUM, 52, TOWNSEND-STREET.
COMMITTEE:
Mrs J Smyly, 8, Merrion-square North; Miss Whately, The Palace; Miss Lyster, 17, Waterloo-road; Miss Poole, 5, Upper Ely-place; Rev C F Macarthy, 12, D'Olier-street; Rev G W Dalton, 66, Upper Leeson-street; William Brooke, Esq, M C, Taney Hill House, Dundrum; C B Wale, Esq, The Palace; H B M'Cartney, Esq, Trinity College; T Godfrey P Pope, Esq, 38, Trinity College; John Moses, jun, Esq, 29, Trinity College; Arthur Chute, Esq, Swanbrook.
Treasurer—Espine Batty, Esq, 59, Stephen's-green East.
Honorary Secretary—James White, Esq, 61, Waterloo-road.
This Institution, established at 52, Townsend-street, and affording a refuge and home, together with a considerable portion of their daily food, for an average number of 50 boys, among the most destitute of those receiving instruction in the Ragged Schools, has been for nearly three years maintained by the contributions of a few friends and benevolent persons. It has been signally blessed in having been already instrumental in rescuing many from beggary, ignorance, and crime, who, after instruction, have been hired as servants, or introduced into the Army and Navy, or into industrial employment. The other boys are sustained while undergoing a course of Scriptural and general instruction in the Schools.
The funds hitherto supplied are now utterly exhausted.
Contributions from the benevolent and Christian public are earnestly and pressingly requested, and will be thankfully received and acknowledged by the Honorary Secretary, Treasurer, or by any of the Committee.

APPEAL ON BEHALF OF THE DUBLIN MISSION TO FRIENDLESS FEMALES.
President—John La Touche, Esq., P.P.L.D.
Vice-President—Colonel Sinclair.
Treasurers—Messrs. La Touche and Co.
COMMITTEE.

Rev. C. M. Fleury, D.D.	Major Borrowes.
Rev. Dr. Urwick	Robert Wilson, Esq.
Rev. William Jameson.	Richard Allen, Esq.
Rev. Maurice Neligan.	Henry Bewley, Esq.
Rev. John Hare.	Robert Maddock, Esq.
Rev. T. Butler.	William J. Sykes, Esq.
Rev. A. M. Pollock.	Bindon Scott, Esq.
Rev. Edward Metcalf.	Samuel Bewley, jun., Esq.
Rev. Robert Stone.	David Plunkett, Esq.
Rev. John Hall.	C. D. Trouton, Esq.

Honorary Secretaries—Rev. C. S. Stanford, D.D., and Stawell Webb, Esq.
The Midnight Meetings recently held in London having met with much success and public attention having been partially drawn to the distressing subject of unhappy Women, a Conference of Clergymen and Gentlemen of our City was held on Thursday, the 21st July, at No. 10, D'Olier-street, with a view to make further efforts on behalf of this unhappy class in Dublin. It was considered that fresh exertions are much needed for the rescue of those friendless ones, whose pitiable state, exiled from all good influences, and held and bound in the chain of their sins, should indeed awaken compassion in the hearts of those whom Providence has placed in safety from perils such as theirs.
After prayer and much consideration, the Clergymen and Gentlemen before referred to resolved to commence a course of faithful, loving, and patient efforts to seek out and save these lost ones; and to this end a Committee was formed, consisting of the foregoing members. The following Resolutions resulted from this Conference:—
First—"That a Society be formed entitled 'The Dublin Mission to Friendless Females.'"
Second—"That a house be forthwith taken in a central part of Dublin to serve as a place for the temporary reception of friendless Women, who may be willing to abandon their evil course and submit to religious and moral training, with a view to their being restored to their friends, or placed in industrial situations, or otherwise provided for; and that a Sub-Committee be appointed to take steps at once for the carrying out of this resolution, and also to engage a suitable Matron for the Institution."
Third—"That the Sub-Committee beforenamed be also appointed for the purpose of procuring two or more agents to distribute tracts, visit at their dwellings, read the Scriptures, and give Christian counsel to the poor friendless Women who walk the streets at night."
The Committee are most thankful to Almighty God that they have been already so far enabled to carry out the preceding resolutions, as they have obtained a house suitable for the "Temporary Home," which is now ready to receive inmates of the class it is intended for; and also to have secured the services of two Agents—a Male and Female Missionary—who are now fulfilling the solemn responsibilities of their mission, as described in the third resolution.
The Committee are anxious to have it clearly understood that it is not their desire or their object in any way to interfere with the excellent institutions of a nearly similar class already existing, and which have already received such abundant acknowledgment and blessing from God. One of the chief designs of their direct missionary agency will be, to induce such as, through God's grace, may be prevailed upon, to avail themselves of the great advantages of the existing asylums as vacancies and opportunities may allow. The "Temporary Home" is more especially intended for the reception of those, of whom there are many, whose previous position in society, and habits, disqualify them for the kind of occupation necessarily pursued in other institutions, whose case family ties and attachments have not, perhaps, been hopelessly torn asunder, or who, if no such prospect is open to the renewal of home feelings and affections, may be transferred to new scenes, to lead a new life, by the health of the Son of God.
A project like this must of necessity involve considerable expense, and an appeal is now made to the compassion and liberality of the public, in the hope that it will freely respond to the call. Surely, the happy and the virtuous will not coldly turn aside when asked to help their outcast sisters, whose state is sad beyond description—whose souls are besieged by dark and evil powers—whose ears are familiar only with harmful words—whose hearts are crushed with the suffering that comes of sin, and perverted from all purity and truth—but who are yet within our human sympathy and Christian softening and healing influences, and who, if we pass not by on the other side, may yet be brought home to Him who offers to repentant publicans and harlots a place in the kingdom of Heaven.
Contributions will be most thankfully received by any member of the Committee; by the Honorary Secretaries, Rev. C. S. Stanford, 117, Grafton-street, or St. Thomas' Church; and Stawell Webb, Esq., 4, Kildare-street; and the Treasurers, Messrs. La Touche and Co., the Bank, Castle-street. Donations of books for the Library at the Home will be most thankfully received by the Secretary, W. Ronayne, Esq., 42, Upper Rutland-street.

RAGGED SCHOOL DORMITORY AND INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR BOYS, 31, CHANCERY-LANE. Established 1853.
Since the opening of this House, 453 destitute Boys have found an Asylum within its walls, been instructed in habits of industry, directed in the way of righteousness, and several promoted to respectable means of procuring a livelihood; and many still seek this friendly shelter whom the Committee are most reluctantly compelled to deny, whilst yet there is room, owing to the exhausted state of the funds. With pleasure the Committee refer to the annual reports for the past seven years, exhibiting the progress of the Institution and its value both to the destitute youth and the community in general. It is therefore earnestly hoped its claims on Christian benevolence will meet with sympathy.
The House being auxiliary to the Ragged Schools of this city (but deriving no income from the funds of the Church Mission or other ragged schools) which the boys attend daily, the after hours only can be devoted to manual work, from which a profit cannot be procured nearly sufficient to support the establishment, your aid is therefore most earnestly solicited in maintenance of a work begun and continued in the Lord's name.
Contributions and subscriptions will be thankfully received and acknowledged by the following members of the committee:—
Rev W G Carroll, St Bride's; Mark A Sausse, Esq, Chairman, 32, Stephen's-green, North; R Trouton, Esq, Treasurer, 18, Eustace-street; F M Nunn, Esq, Honorary Secretary, 6, Dawson-street; and by Mr Styles, Superintendent at the House.

FOREIGN VINEYARD ASSOCIATION (LIMITED) JOINT-STOCK WINE COMPANY. Commanding Capital £500,000.
Formed for the supply of pure wine to clubs, public establishments or private families, at wholesale prices.
Our Budget Tariff, from March 5, 1860:—
Sherries at 27s, 31s, 33s, 35s, 39s, 43s; late 5s per doz. each extra. Ports from wood, 30s, 33s, 34s, above two years in bottle 38s, worth 66s. Very fine Epernay Champagne, now 40s, late 45s, worth 66s. The celebrated sparkling Royal Fleur de Sillery, now 52s, late 60s. Moet's, Mumm's, Perrier Jouet's, or any other certified first qualities, now 60s, late 66s. Pints of either in proportion.
Dinner Clarets: Vin Ordinaire, good drinking, 18s; St. Emilion or Haut Brion, now 27s, late 32; fine ditto, St. Julien, now 31s late 36s; and La Rose St. Julien, now 36s, late 42s.
Fine La Rose of 1850 vintage, now 42s, late 48s.
First growth Clarets: the famed Chateau Branc Cantenac Margaux of 1851, now 44s; ditto of 1848, late 56s, now 50s; ditto, fine vintage Chateau Rausan Margaux, 1848, late 80s, now 60s; and vintages of Latour, 84s; Lafitte, 68s; and 1848 Margaux, 84s, worth 100s.
The Burgundies are selected by the manager at each place of growth, viz.:—Sparkling white, 47s, worth 72s, very fine; Vins de Pays, pale or pink, 26s; Volney and light Beaunes, 30s; fine growths, from 36s to 42s; first growths, Clos-Vogeot, Chambertin, St. Georges, and others, from 50s to 70s.
For detailed price lists, apply to T. W SLAPLETON, Esq., Manager, 90, Regent-street, London.

PRIZE MEDAL LIQUID HAIR DYE. ONLY ONE APPLICATION.
INSTANTANEOUS, INDELIBLE, HARMLESS, AND SCENTLESS.
In Cases, post free, 3s 3d and 6s, direct from E. F. Langdale's Laboratory, 72, Hatton Garden London, E.C.
"Mr. Langdale's preparations are, to our mind, the most extraordinary productions of modern chemistry."—Illustrated London News, July 19, 1851.
A long and interesting report on the Products of E. F. Langdale's Laboratory, by a special Scientific Commission from the Editor of the Lancet, will be found in that Journal of Saturday, January 10th 1857. A copy will be forwarded for two stamps.
AGENTS WANTED.
THE NEW DISCOVERY.—For the restoration and Reproduction of the Hair.—Mr. Langdale guarantees his QUINTESSENCE of CANTHARIDES most successful as a restorative, also in checking greyness, strengthening weak hair, and preventing its falling off, most effectual in the growth of whiskers, moustachios, &c. The money immediately returned if not satisfactory. Post free for 2s 6d in Stamps.—Laboratory, 72, Hatton Garden.
E. F. LANGDALE'S RASPBERRY AND CHERRY TOOTH PASTE.—The most delicious preparation ever produced for the Teeth, Gums, and Breath. Post free from the Laboratory, 72, Hatton Garden for 1s 3d in stamps.

SEA BATHING.
DOUGLAS, ISLE OF MAN.
THE CASTLE MONA HOTEL AND FAMILY BOARDING HOUSE.
On the margin of the beautiful and picturesque Bay of Douglas; formerly a Ducal Residence. Established nearly a Quarter of a Century by the present Proprietor.
Families and Gentlemen visiting the Island will find in the Hotel splendid accommodation, well-aired Beds, every comfort and attention, the finest Wines, and Moderate Charges.
TABLE D'HOTE. Superb Public Drawingroom, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Coffee-room; extensive, well-laid out Pleasure-grounds and Gardens; Billiard-room; Salt-water Baths, &c.
In connexion with this Establishment is the finest Sea-Bathing in the World.
Visitors are cautioned against Porters, Stewards, &c., paid to recommend inferior houses, and requested, on landing, to inquire for the Castle Mona Servants, who are always in attendance with an Omnibus, which is free to the Hotel.
Tariff, View of the Hotel, and Description of the Island, on two stamps and address, being sent to Mr. HERON. See "Bradshaw."
Reduced Tariff in April, May, and June, and, during the Winter.

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE. DR. PALMER, 32, MERRION-SQUARE NORTH (Corner of Holles-street.)
Physician and Surgeon of twenty-five years' practical experience, Medical Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotundo Lying-in-Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the Peter-street School of Medicine.
Hours at Home—9 to 11 Morning, 1 to 4 Midday.
Sundays from 9 to 11.
Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock.
Rules—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by his Apothecary), Five Shillings, at Dr. P.'s or the Patient's Residence; consultation by letter, 10s., Medicine included.

WORK WELL DONE.
SEMPSTRESS INSTITUTION, 76, GRAFTON-STREET,
Every description of Needlework, including Ladies' Underclothing, and Dressing Gowns.
Dresses made and repaired; Gentlemen's Shirts; Clergymen's Surplices; Gowns, Bands, Quilting, &c.
Workers may be engaged by the day at Ladies' own houses.
Subscriptions in aid of the Funds of this Institution, will be thankfully received and acknowledged by the Matron, at 76, Grafton-street, or by Miss Henn, 3, Wilton-place, Secretary Warerooms, on the first floor.
Take Notice—Entrance through the shop of the Industrial Institution.

Education.

ACADEMY OF VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC, 11, CHARLEMONT-PLACE,
Under the direction of a former chorister of St. Patrick's Cathedral, and pupil of Dr. F. Robinson.
In this Academy pupils are carefully instructed in the Theory and Practice of Singing and Pianoforte playing; while the JUNIOR PUPILS are under the constant care of the Principal, his wife, or a competent Assistant, during their practice.
HOURS, { Morning, 8 to 12. Afternoon, 4 to 7.
Instruction given at other times according to special arrangement.
The principal is at home on two evenings in the week, from 8 to 10, to receive gentlemen who are engaged during the day.
N.B.—Any pupils entering the General Academy, previous to the 1st of December, for six months, will only be charged 10s per month, payable monthly or quarterly in advance.
Prospectuses on application.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—A Lady residing in a healthful locality, will be happy to receive into her family one or two young ladies who would enjoy very superior educational advantages, combined with the comforts of a cheerful and happy home.—Address "Y. X. W.," IRISH TIMES Office.

SELECT EDUCATION.—ENGLAND.
A Beneficed Clergyman, M.A., T.C.D., residing in one of the best and most healthful outlets of London, who has had many years' experience in Education, receives into his family a limited number of Pupils, whom he prepares for the English and Irish Universities, and for Competitive, Military, and Civil Examinations.
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JOHN J. DEVOY, Manufacturing Stationer and Printer, 53, WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN,
BEGS respectfully to submit the following Reduced Scale of Prices:—

	s.	d.
20 quires common Cream-laid Note Paper	2	0
500 Envelopes to match	2	0
20 quires Good Cream-laid Note Paper	2	9
500 Envelopes to match	2	3
20 quires Fine Cream-laid Note Paper	3	3
500 Envelopes to match	2	6
20 quires Superfine Cream-laid Note Paper	4	3
500 Envelopes to match	3	0
20 quires Extra Superfine Cream-laid Note Paper	5	4
500 Envelopes to match	3	6
20 quires Extra Superfine Extra Cream-laid Note Paper	6	6
500 Envelopes to match	4	0

A Gentleman's Card Plate, Engraved in any style (one line), and 50 best thick or thin Ivory Cards printed for 2s.; Ladies' ditto, 2s. 6d. post free; the price including Plate, Engraving Cards, Printing, and Postage to any part of the Three Kingdoms.
All orders above 20s. carriage paid to any Railway Station in Ireland.

THE BURTON BREWERY COMPANY (Limited) FINE BURTON ALES, BURTON-ON-TRENT. BAGOTS, HUTTON, AND CO., 23 WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN. AGENTS FOR IRELAND.

TO HOUSE FURNISHERS.
JOHN GOOD, 8 and 9, LOFTUS-LANE (Capel-street) Manufacturer of Hair Mattresses, Palliasses, Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows. Hair Mattresses Re-made.

KITCHEN RANGES, DRAWINGROOM BRIGHT GRATES, FENDERS, FIRE-IRONS, and all kinds of BUILDERS' IRONMONGERY. MAURICE BROOKS, SACKVILLE-PLACE, DUBLIN.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS, WITH BEDDING.
A magnificent assortment IN TESTER, FOUR-POST, AND FRENCH PATTERNS, AT HODGES AND SON'S, 14, WESTMORELAND-STREET, and 20 & 21, ASTON'S-QUAY.
Manufactory, Price's-lane, Aston's-quay.
Servants' and Children's Stretchers in great variety.

FINE COLZA OIL.
H. LEEDOM & CO. have much pleasure in announcing that they are prepared to supply for the coming season the same quality of fine Colza Oil which gave so much satisfaction during the last four or five winters. For purity and brilliancy of light it cannot be surpassed.
HAMPTON LEEDOM & CO., WAX CHANDLERS AND OIL MERCHANTS Agents for Price's Patent Candles, 34 and 35, MOORE-STREET.

BRIGGS'S PATENT COLZA OIL FOR MODERATEUR LAMPS.
This highly purified Oil, now supplied to the Dublin Ballast Board in general use on the Railways in England, and adopted for some years by the Honourable Trinity Corporation and the Board of Admiralty, can now be obtained of the principal Oil Merchants and Druggists throughout Ireland.
Wholesale Agent for Ireland, A. J. ALDRICH, 12 TALBOT-PLACE, DUBLIN.

FRED. LEWIS' TROTTER OIL is the only genuine. Each Bottle is signed "FRED. LEWIS."
FRED. LEWIS' MARROW OIL is warranted pure, and pleasingly perfumed. The genuine is signed "FRED. LEWIS."
FRED. LEWIS' PERFUMES from all the Flowers are unequalled. Every Genuine Bottle signed "FRED. LEWIS."
FRED. LEWIS' HONEY SOAP is equal to any foreign article—inferior to none.
May be had of all Vendors in the Kingdom.
FRED. LEWIS, Wholesale Perfumer and Refined Soap Maker, FLEET-STREET, DUBLIN.

PARIS FASHIONS.
MADAME MANJOU begs to announce to her kind Patrons her return from Paris with her personally selected purchases, consisting of all the Novelties of the Season in

Millinery Bonnets,	Wreaths,
Trimmed Straw do.,	Coiffures,
Crinoline do.,	Ribbons,
&c., &c.,	&c.

For which she begs to solicit an early inspection.
44, DAWSON-STREET.

WOOLLEN SHIRTS, DRAWERS, SOCKS, AND GLOVES,
Of the best selected quality, and in large variety, at EDWARD CARRIGAN'S, 34, BACHELOR'S-WALK, CARLISLE-BRIDGE.
N.B.—Just received, a supply of the Celebrated Driving Gloves, at One Shilling per pair.

Miscellaneous.

WINES MATURED IN WOOD.

	per dozen.
Good Stout Port	24s
Old Silky Port	30s to 36s
First-class Sherry	30s to 37s
Excellent Sherry	26s

GEO. CHARLES BETTS & CO., Direct Wine Importers, 30, HENRY-STREET.

GINGER WINE.
BEWLEY, EVANS, and CO. are desirous of bringing before the Public their GINGER WINE, an article on which they have bestowed considerable care and attention, and which, if more generally known, would, they feel confident, supply the place of many more expensive Wines. It is a valuable stomachic, and peculiarly adapted for invalid and family use.
Sold Wholesale by BEWLEY, EVANS, AND CO., 23, MARY-STREET, and Retail by all Grocers and Wine Merchants throughout the country.

AMERICAN APPLES, JERSEY PEARS, COB FILBERTS, FRESH WALNUTS, ALMERIAN GRAPES, 1s 6d per lb. BOUQUETS, &c., &c.
P. KIRBY begs to announce to his customers and the public, that he has received his first supply of the above delicious APPLES, in addition to his other selected stock, which he is adding to daily.
KIRBY, Fruiterer, 13, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET; KILLESTER GARDENS.

PROFUSION IN FRUIT—LOWEST PRICES KNOWN. Table Raisins, 3½d, 4d, and 4½d; Currants, 4½d; Figs, 6d; Table Raisins, 7d; Jams, 9d; Arrowroot, 8d. Large importation of Nuts, 6d and 8d per quart; Walnut and Cocoa Nuts very cheap. Spices at nearly half price. Finest Teas 3s 4d. Pure Coffee 1s 4d, Finest Mocha 1s 10d.
THE LONDON TEA COMPANY, 17, Lower Ormond-quay, Dublin.

AGENTS IN DUBLIN FOR EPPS' HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—
The delicious aroma, grateful smoothness, and invigorating power of this preparation, have procured its general adoption as a most desirable breakfast beverage.
Sold in 1lb., ½lb., and ¼lb., packets, at 1s 6d per lb.
Each packet is labelled "JAMES EPPS, Homœopathic Chemist, London."
FINDLATER & CO., Sackville-street.
RUSSELL & CO., 5, Lower Sackville-street.
BOLTON & CO., 20, Westmoreland-street.
REILLY & CO., 14, Westmoreland-street.
BERMINGHAM, 2, Westland-row.
FALKNER, 23, Grafton-street.
ANDREWS & CO., Dame-street.
S. BEWLEY & CO., Dame-street.
SMYTH & SONS, 1, Westland-row.
FARRELLY, 11, Leinster-street.
DOWNS, Monkstown.
MURPHY, Blackrock.
CAROLAN, Dundalk.
Wholesale by W. JACKSON, 9, Westland-row.

GENUINE GERMAN SELTZER WATER, Imported and Re-carbonated by J. AND T. HAYES, 17, WESTLAND-ROW, DUBLIN.

IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES.
J. & J. COLMAN'S MUSTARD may be obtained of all respectable Grocers and Druggists in the United Kingdom. The finest qualities bear their Trade Mark and Signature.
26, CANNON-STREET, LONDON.

GAS SPERMACETI CANDLES.—
The most Elegant Candle of the Season.
SPERMACETI AND PARAFFIN CANDLES Reduced in Price.
GEORGE DIXON, SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTURER, OIL MERCHANT, &c.
WAREROOMS, 1 and 2, UPPER ERNE-STREET. Continuation of Holles-street, Merrion-square.

WEST OF ENGLAND SOAP COMPANY (LIMITED), PLYMOUTH.
Public attention is directed to the highly-finished manufacture of the above Company, embracing WAX, SPERM, STEARINE, COMPOSITE, and the celebrated KOH-I-NOOR CANDLES, and NIGHT LIGHTS, together with HOUSEHOLD and MANUFACTURERS' SOAPS, and PERFUMED TOILET SOAPS, in every variety. To be had of most respectable chandlers and dealers.
The trade are referred to the Company's Agents, COCKLE AND HOPKINS, 9, TEMPLE-LANE, DUBLIN.

FRANCIS CAVANAGH, PAINTER AND DECORATOR, AND ENAMELLER ON GLASS; IMPORTER OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS, 77, MARLBOROUGH-STREET.

Wants.

A YOUNG LADY of considerable experience in Teaching wishes to obtain a few daily Tuitions in the South side of Dublin or its vicinity; she is competent to teach English, French, and Music, with Drawing, and the rudiments of Italian if required; would prefer her pupils under fourteen years of age; references unexceptionable, and terms very moderate.—Please address for a week, "A. B.," 26, Kildare-street.

A YOUNG LADY, accustomed to teaching, wishes for some tuitions, in Dublin or its neighbourhood. She teaches English, French, and Music. Terms moderate.—Address "M. T.," care of Mrs. Roberts, 4, Grafton-street.

WANTS a Situation, in a GROCERY or HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT, is also well experienced in the Spirit Trade; a respectable young man who can produce a very good character from his last master; can get bail if required.—Please address to "M. L.," IRISH TIMES Office.

WANT SITUATIONS.
AS HOUSE AND PARLOURMAID, a steady Young Woman, who is just disengaged, and can do up fine things neatly; no objection to the country; satisfactory references can be given.—Address "M. F.," 6, Upper Sackville-street, or IRISH TIMES Office.

HOUSEMAID, PARLOURMAID, or CHILDREN'S MAID, a respectable, steady Young Woman, who has filled all the above with credit; is a Protestant; and can be highly recommended; she can work neatly, and make up fine things well.—Address "J. P.," 9, Upper Clanbrassil-street.

A YOUNG WOMAN wants a Situation, as HOUSEMAID or THOROUGH SERVANT, in a respectable family; has no objection to a small washing; can make up fine things well; can be well recommended by families she has lived with.—Address "A. H.," 21, Clare-street.

AS GOOD PLAIN COOK, an active, respectable Woman who perfectly understands her business in all its branches; soups, jellies, &c.; has long and satisfactory discharges from families of the highest respectability; will be well recommended by her last mistress, who is in town at present.—Address "J. M. C.," 60, Grafton-street, or 6, Upper Sackville-street.

AS COOK AND THOROUGH SERVANT, a steady, respectable woman, who understands her business perfectly, and can be well recommended, and is a good hand at making up linen; no objection to town or country.—Address "A. M.," 15, Grafton-street, or IRISH TIMES Office.

AS GENERAL INDOOR SERVANT, a steady, active Man, who understands his business in every respect, the care of plate, lamps, and furniture; is a Protestant, and will be well recommended; would take a weekly situation, as he can read and write well, and is acquainted with the city; will be found to make himself generally useful.—Address "C. K.," 1, Clare-street, or IRISH TIMES Office.

JUST DISENGAGED, and wants a Situation, as COACHMAN, a smart, active Man, who understands his business in every respect; has long and satisfactory testimonials; and has served with families of the highest distinction; is a teetotaller for many years; any gentleman or lady in want of such a servant will find him an acquisition.—Commands left for "D. W.," 15, Harcourt-road, will be respectfully attended to.

Wanted.

TUITION.—Wanted, at Kingstown, a person to instruct a Young Gentleman, at his own home, in the course necessary for entrance into Trinity College.—Address "A. K., Tuition," IRISH TIMES Office, stating terms, and reference as to competency, &c.

WANTED, A PORTER, for TRINITY COLLEGE.—Candidates must be of the Established Church; not to exceed 40 years of age.—Applications to be made in their own handwriting, addressed to Mr. Hingston, Chief Steward, from whom all particulars may be learned.
N.B.—No testimonials to be received after 25th inst.

PORTER WANTED.—Apply between 10 and 12 o'clock, on Monday, at HODGES AND SMITH, 16, Westmoreland-street.

GASFITTINGS, CHANDELIERS, &c.
We respectfully inform the public that our Stock of Gasfittings is now replete with the newest designs in Chandeliers, Lobby Lights, Lanterns, Brackets, &c., &c.
We have also received several very handsome Glass Lustres, for the Drawingroom, which will be found worthy of inspection.
GREIG AND SON, LAMP MAKERS AND GASFITTERS, 18, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.

IMPORTANT.
THE ONLY OILCLOTH MANUFACTORY IN IRELAND!!!
ESTABLISHED 1791.
The Largest and Cheapest Stock of WELL-SEASONED OILCLOTH.
To be had only at the Manufactory, 61 and 62, GREAT STRAND-STREET, Entrance 69, JERVIS-STREET.
J. D. FRANKLIN, Proprietor.

J. TWEEDALL, MANUFACTURING CUTLER, 30, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN, (Late of Lamprey's).
I beg to call attention to my Stock of Plated Forks, Spoons, &c.; Patent Cork Screws, Children's Knives and Forks, Masticating knives, Knive and Fork for persons with one hand, Instantaneous Pen Makers, Knife, Fork, and Spoon, in case; Hunting and Military Spurs, Sanders' American Razor Strop, Badger-hair Shaving Brushes, Shaving Boxes, Mechi's Razor Strop and Paste; Champagne Nippers, Flower Gatherers and Grape Scissors; Horse Clipping Scissors and Combs; Lamp Scissors, Paper Hangers' Scissors, Nail Files, Nail Nippers, Button Hooks, Corn Rasps, Ladies' Pages and Glove Buttoners; Superior Needles, Silver Thimbles, Silver and Steel Bodkins, Stilettoes, Mordan's Leads for Pencils, Steel Albert Chains and Watch Keys; Tweezers, Shawl Pins, Railway Whistles, Dog Collars, Fencing Foils and Masks, and every other article in the Trade, in variety, and at Moderate Prices.
Old Ivory Handles Newly Bladed. Blunt Knives Ground and Sharpened; Razors carefully Sharpened; Pen Knives Sharpened, or Newly Bladed; Scissors Ground and Sharpened, and all kinds of CUTLERY Made to Order and Repaired.
NO SECOND PRICE.

DRAWINGROOM GRATES.
J. EDMUNDSON and CO.'S Stock of Grates is largely assorted with the most beautiful designs. For Sittingrooms and Bedrooms their stock comprises every size, price, and description, and will be found on comparison to stand the test of competition.
House-furnishing Ironmongery in all its branches.
Prices very moderate.
Amongst other articles attention is called to the following:—
Iron and Brass Bedsteads,
Baths and Toilet Ware, Tea Trays, Tea Urns,
Moderateur Lamps,
Fenders and Fire Irons,
Electro-plated Tea Sets, Knives and Forks, Spoons, &c.,
Papier Mache and Japanned Trays,
Loysell's Tea and Coffee Urns,
Britannia Metal and Block Tin Dish Covers,
Goddard's Patent Open Fire and Close Fire Kitchen Ranges.
J. E. & Co. are Agents for Milner's Fire-proof Safes and Boxes, Bradford's Patent Washing and Wringing Machines, &c.
And are Manufacturers of the Patent Gas Apparatus for Lighting Country Houses, Towns, &c.
34, 35, and 36, CAPEL-STREET.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
BEAM AND SCALE MANUFACTORY AND GENERAL IRONMONGERY STORE, 55, HENRY-STREET.
SAMUEL GATCHELL AND SONS HAVE REMOVED To the above Premises from Mountrath-street, Pill-lane.
Dublin, August, 1860.

LONDON BRONZED TEA URNS, In great variety at HODGES AND SONS, 14, WESTMORELAND-STREET, and 20 and 21, ASTON'S-QUAY. Manufactory, PRICE'S-LANE, ASTON'S-QUAY.

PATENT SELF-REGULATING WIND ENGINE, for Pumping, Grinding, Chaff-cutting, Sawing, or Driving their Machines.
This valuable invention is strongly recommended to the nobility, landowners, and farmers of Ireland.
It is already extensively used in England and the Colonies, and the most satisfactory references can be given. For draining lands it is invaluable. It has the following advantages over the Steam-engine:—It costs nothing for fuel, will work night and day and requires only occasional attention, is easily and cheaply erected and kept in repair. A boy can start it, stop it, or alter its speed.
All particulars may be obtained upon enclosing one stamp to J. R. FELL, Sole Manufacturer, 17, New Park-street, Southwark, London; or to L. R. MOORE, 26, Summer-hill, Dublin.

UNION PLATE GLASS COMPANY.
The beautiful articles of Plate Glass, Manufactured by this Company, can be had at the price of the lowest in the market, and shipped to any port in Ireland.
H. SIBTHORPE AND SONS, Agents of Ireland, 11 & 12, CORK-HILL, DUBLIN.
French Mirrors and Pier Glasses always in stock.

Medical.

PAINLESS TOOTH EXTRACTION.
By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent, CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS, Surgical and Mechanical Dentists, 115, GRAFTON-STREET, Sole Licensees and Possessors for Dublin of BLUNDELL'S PATENT APPARATUS for Painless Tooth and Stump Extraction by Congelation (without chloroform). Although simple in its action, and used with the greatest facility, Messrs. C. and D. guarantee, with this invaluable Patent, perfect immunity from pain during an operation hitherto so much dreaded.
Loose Teeth, arising from any cause, fastened; and Scurvy in the gums effectually cured. Consultation free.
Stopping Decayed Teeth with Enamel Cement, each ... £0 5 0
A Single Artificial Tooth, from ... 0 5 0
A Set, with Gold Springs, from ... 5 0 0
CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS, 115, GRAFTON-STREET (Four Doors from College-green).

DR. DE JONGH'S (*Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium*) LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL, Administered with the greatest success in cases of CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, COUGHS, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, RICKETS, INFANTILE WASTING, AND ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.
Extensive experience, and the recorded testimony of numberless eminent medical practitioners, prove that a half-pint of Dr. de Jongh's Oil is equal in remedial effect to a quart of any other kind. Hence, as it is incomparably the best, so it is likewise far the cheapest.
Palatableness, speedy efficacy, safety, and economy unitedly recommend this unrivalled preparation to invalids.
OPINION OF EDWIN LANKESTER, Esq., M.D., LL.D., F.R.S., F.L.S., (Late Lecturer on the Practice of Physic at St. George's Medical School, Superintendent of the Food Collection at South Kensington Museum, &c., &c.)
"I consider that the purity and genuineness of this Oil are secured in its preparation by the personal attention of so good a Chemist and intelligent a Physician as Dr. de Jongh, who has also written the best medical treatise on the Oil with which I am acquainted. Hence I deem the Cod Liver Oil sold under his guarantee to be preferable to any other kind as regards genuineness and medicinal efficacy."
Sold ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 9d.; Quarts, 9s.; capsuled and labelled with Dr. de Jongh's stamp and signature, WITHOUT WHICH NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE, by respectable Chemists.
SOLE CONSIGNEES ANSAR, HARFORD, AND CO., 77, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.
AGENTS IN DUBLIN: GEORGE OLDHAM AND CO. (WHOLESALE AND RETAIL), 107, Grafton-street, and 66, ...; BEWLEY AND EVANS, ...; and ..., Lower Sackville-street.

MRS. MANNING
Has the honour to announce her return from
PARIS AND LONDON,
and the arrival of her New Goods.
DUBLIN,
102, AND 103, GRAFTON-STREET.
October 19th, 1860.

J. MANNING,
SILK MERCER, AND IMPORTER OF FOREIGN GOODS,
Has the honour to announce his return from
PARIS AND LYONS,
With a magnificent assortment of Novelties suited for the present season.
He also begs respectfully to add that, in order to afford further facilities for his increasing trade, he has made large additions lately to his extensive Warehouse, the new portion of which is exclusively set apart for Silks, Shawls, Fancy Dresses, Gloves and Ribbons.

DIAMOND ORNAMENTS.
Mr. ACHESON begs leave to announce that he has returned from London with a large assortment of new and second-hand DIAMOND ORNAMENTS, which will be sold at moderate prices; they consist of Single-stone Necklaces, Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings, Rings, &c., &c., in great variety.
WILLIAM ACHESON & CO.,
No. 109, GRAFTON-STREET.

MOTTO WATCHES.—We have just received a large Case of the above Celebrated Geneva Watches, unequalled as timekeepers, and for their chaste design and exquisite finish.
They comprise every variety of Escapement in Gold, Silver, and Enamel, Hunting and Open Cases.
They have been manufactured expressly for our Establishment on the best cash terms, and we now offer them for sale at a very small profit on the first cost, and much under the price usually charged for far inferior Watches.
We will give ten years' engagement with each Watch,
G. MARSH and CO.,
33, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
(Exactly opposite the Post-office Clock.)

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

[WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.]

Dublin, Saturday Evening.

The several circumstances to which we last week drew attention are still exercising their influence on the Money market, and we find that, as we then ventured to remark, the payment of the dividends on New Three per Cent. Stock did not afford much relief to the Money or Stock markets. French requirements for specie still exist, and the Bank of France are buying gold, or—what answers the same purpose—bills on London. The payment of the dividends, then, and the drain of bullion, are the two principal circumstances which have affected the position of the Bank of England; but the directors of that establishment seem to be adverse to raising the rate of discount at a time when money in the other market is sufficiently abundant to cause a withdrawal of business from the bank, and at a period when the drain is, in a great degree, exceptional, and when any increase in the rate could scarcely be maintained for any length of time, and thus fluctuations would be caused in the value of money, which at all times produces great injury to the equilibrium of trade.

At the commencement of the week a great deal of uncertainty prevailed regarding the course which the Bank directors would be likely to resolve on, and consequently a greater amount of caution than usual was shown by bankers, and this increased the difficulty of effecting discounts. During the last few days, however, the market has assumed a much easier appearance, and rates both in the Discount market and on the Stock Exchange have fallen considerably, especially in the latter, as the dividends have there caused more abundance.

The Bank returns this week show a decrease in bullion of £840,477, the note circulation has increased £456,949, and the "reserve" has been lessened by £1,271,697. In Government and "other" securities there has been a decrease of £401,745, but these securities have been principally released by the payment of the dividend. Altogether the return is a very unsatisfactory one.

The arrivals of specie during the week have been to the extent of about £300,000, while the exports have been over £1,000,000, the greater portion of which has been sent to China. The following ships are on their way from Australia:—

Red Jacket, with ...	£156,000
Swiftsure ...	280,000
Malta ...	120,000
Water Nymph ...	320,000

English Funds have varied but little during the week, and they seem to have been altogether guided by the fluctuations in money, and not by any Continental or warlike news. The dividends may have had a slight effect in strengthening quotations, which show somewhat an improvement on those current last week. In this market prices have been unaltered, but there is a firm tone prevalent; business, however, has not been active during the week.

To-day, the English Funds manifested an upward tendency; an advance of 3s 9d per cent. having taken place. Influenced by this improvement in the London market our Funds firmly sustained an advance to about a similar extent, and a better tone was apparent. In the Share market scarcely any change of importance occurred, and the dealings were, in general, on a narrow scale, as is usual on Saturdays.

In Banking Securities no dealings whatever are recorded. Hibernians were offered for sale at yesterday's rate; for Nationals a reduced price was again tendered; and Royals were required at their former value.

The only alteration recorded in the prices of Steam-packet Securities is that in Atlantics, which experienced a further fall of 15s per share, owing to the account, which has just come to hand, of the loss of the steam-vessel Connaught; but at the reduction, symptoms of steadiness were observable, the general impression being that the loss is covered by insurance. The other quotations were in City of Dublin (£100), which were steady at last rate (£105); and in Dundalks (limited), which also realised their former value; there being still sellers at the quotation.

In Mines—a slight relapse from yesterday's highest price took place in Connorrees to-day; as might have been anticipated from our last report; the market ended with buyers at 29s 6d, sellers at 29s 9d. General Mines were steady at a recovery of one-eighth. The last price was again offered for Mining Company of Ireland, and Wicklow Coppers were on sale at a reduction.

In Miscellaneous—no dealings occurred; Alliance and Consumers' Gas were on sale at £9¼.

In the Original Railway Securities—Dublin and Wexfords appear to have steadily maintained yesterday's price (£5½). Midland Great Westerns (£25) were rather extensively negociated at a further drop of one-eighth, and Waterford and Limericks were quoted at their former value (£23½). The business in these shares was but limited, and a few more could be obtained. Cork and Bandons were nominally £14¾ to £15¼, and Dublin and Belfast Junctions were £43¾ to £44. Dublin and Droghedas were offered for sale, and Midland Great Western £50 Shares were also on sale at a reduction, probably with the view to an adjustment with the price at which the half shares have been negociated. There was only one quotation effected in Preference Shares—viz., that in Dublin and Wexford Six per Cents., which fell back one-eighth, but appeared steady. There were buyers of Great Southern Four per Cent. Stock at yesterday's rate.

The general theme for conversation to-day has been the unfortunate fate of the steamship Connaught, the first of the new boats placed on the Galway line. We have heard various rumours to-day in connection with the disaster, and with the pecuniary loss which will result to the company in consequence. But as a general meeting of the company will be held in London on the 1st of November, we prefer waiting for the explanations which no doubt, will be then offered.

The following remarks on the Metal market we copy from the Mining Journal:—

The state of our market continues most unsatisfactory; the scarcity of orders is sadly felt, and general complaints are heard on all sides of the insignificance of the present trade, which, in fact, seems to be very little short of positive stagnation. For some months past business has exhibited an unfavourable turn; indeed, so much so that transactions have neither been profitable to buyers or sellers, and instead of moderate expectations being realised, disappointments have too frequently ensued, consequently merchants now confine their operations to the narrowest limits, and prefer waiting until a brighter prospect appears.

Copper—In this metal the demand is quiet, and orders for manufactured are mostly limited to 11½d; smelters, however, still uphold fixed rates. Foreign is easier—sales reported in Burra Burra at downward prices, £105 10s and £105, the principal holders require £106 to £107; Spanish changed hands at £96; Copiapo quoted at £98; Chili £91 to £92.

Iron—Rails are steady, and slightly improved in value. Merchant bars have advanced about 5s per ton; there has been more inquiry, and the market assumes a better position. Staffordshire unchanged, and no improvement either in demand or prices. Swedish bars, to arrive, have sold at £11 ex ship for arrival. Scotch pigs have maintained somewhat higher rates, 52s 3d cash being the average quotation.

Lead—English pig and sheet are gradually declining in value, and may be quoted 5s lower.

Spelter—There is very little business doing in this article, and to effect sales reduced prices have to be taken. Several parcels have been on the market lately offering at £19 12s 6d to £19 15s, some of which still remain unsold.

Tin—English upheld at former rates; Straits is easier to buy, sellers offering at 131s 6d, without finding ready buyers. Banca unaltered.

Tin Plates—The low rates prevailing are unprofitable, but the demand is so indifferent that makers cannot realise increased rates.

Steel—In Swedish steel there are buyers limited to £17.

Quicksilver in limited request.

At the Truro Ticketing, on Thursday, 4,868 tons of ore were sold, realising £29,903 1s 6d. The particulars of the sale were—Average standard, £125 13s; average produce, 7⅛; average price per ton, £63 3s; quantity of fine copper, 344 tons 11 cwts.

Compared with the last week's sale the advance has been in the standard 8s 6d., and in the price per ton of about 7d. Compared with the corresponding sale of last month, the decline has been in the standard 16s 6d, and in the price per ton of ore about 1s 1d.

At the Swansea Ticketing, on Tuesday, 1,582 tons of ore were sold, realising £21,305 2s. The particulars of the sale were—Average standard, £102 1s; average produce, 15½; average price per ton, £13 9s 6d; quantity of fine copper, 243 tons 4½ cwts. Compared with the last sale the decline has been—in the standard, £3 2s 6d, and in the price per ton of ore about 9s 7d. Compared with the corresponding sale of last month, the decline has been—in the standard, £2 6s 6d, and in the price per ton of ore about 7s 2d. Of the 1,582 tons ore sold on Tuesday, 466 tons were from British mines, which gave an average produce of 10¼, and sold at an average standard of £108 8s equal to £9 2s 6d per ton of ore; the remaining 1,116 tons were from foreign mines, which gave an average produce of 17 7-16, and sold at an average standard of £100 9s 4d equal to £15 5s 6d per ton of ore. On November 6, there will be 1,113 tons of ore offered for sale, comprising ore from Knockmahon, Berehaven, and Ballycummisk, and British and Australian regulus.

The following is a return of the exports of porter for the week, as taken from the *Daily List*:—

	Hhds.
Guinness and Son,	1,348
Jameson, Pim, and Co.,	552
Manders and Co.,	380
J. Darcy and Son,	264
Watkins and Co.	209
Findlater and Co.,	195
P. and J. Sweetman,	118
Brennan, Price, and Co,	29
Caffrey	11
All others,	95
Total	3151

The following is our usual comparative statement of prices:—

	Oct. 13	Oct. 20.
Consols	92	92
New Three per cents.	91½	91⅝
Belfast & Northern Counties x d	45½	45½
Cork and Bandon	15¼	15
Cork and Passage	10½	10¼
Belfast Junction	43¾	43¾
Dublin and Drogheda	75	75
Dublin and Kingstown	x d	x d
Dublin and Wicklow	5½	5½
Dundalk and Enniskillen	12½	12½
Great Southern and Western	113	113
Irish South Eastern	x d	6
Midland Great Western	53½	53
Waterford and Limerick	23½	23½
Bank of Ireland	239½	239
Hibernian	37	37
National	68½	68½
Royal	27½	27
Atlantic	5¾	4½
City of Dublin	105	105
Steam Ship Building Co.	53½	54
Dundalk	10½ x d	10½
Carysfort Mining Co.	12s 6d	12s 6d
Connorree	26s 0d	29s 9d
General Mining Company	4¾	4½
Mining Co. of Ireland	13½	13½
Wicklow Copper	70	70
Alliance Gas	9¾	9¾

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—OCT. 20.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.	
3 per Cent. Consols	92
New 3 per Cent. Stock	91¼ ⅜
Ditto for new account, 12th October	—
Ditto for new account 8th November	91¼
BANKS.	
Hibernian	37
STEAM.	
Atlantic (Limited, account	4½
City of Dublin	105
Dundalk (Limited)	10½
MINES.	
Connorree (Limited)	29s 6d
General Mining Company (Limited) account	4½
RAILWAYS.	
Dublin, Wicklow and Wexford account	5½
Midland Great Western	—
Do. Half Shares account	26
Waterford and Limerick	23½
RAILWAY PREFERENCE.	
Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford, 6 per cent. perpetual	12½

On Saturdays business commences at half-past twelve o'clock, and the stock brokers' offices are closed at three o'clock.

The next account day for shares will be the 133st October. Names to be furnished on or before the 30th.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	MON.	TUES.	WED.	THURS	FRID.	SAT.
3 per cent. Consols	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞ ¾	—	—	92
Ditto for Account	91¾ ⅞	91⅞ ¾	91⅞ ¾			
3 per cent. Reduced						
New 3 per cent. Stock	91⅝ ½ ⅝	91¼ ⅜	91¼ ⅜	91¼ ⅜	91¼ ⅜	91¼ ⅜
Ditto for Account	91⅜	91⅜	91¼ ⅜	91¼ ¼	91⅜	91⅜
Bank Stock						

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—OCTOBER 20.

OPENING PRICES:	
Consols Money,	93⅛ ¼
Account,	92⅞ 93
New Threes,	91½ ⅝
NOON PRICES.	
Consols Money,	92⅞ ⅞
Account,	92⅞
New Threes	91½ ⅝ ½
1 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money,	92⅞ ⅞
Account,	92⅞ 93
New Threes,	91½ ⅝
2-15 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money,	92⅞ ⅞
Account,	92⅞ 93
New Threes,	91½ ⅝
CLOSING PRICES.	
Consols Money,	92⅞ ⅞
Account,	92⅞
New Threes,	91½ ⅝

NOON SUMMARY.—Exchequer Bills 3 prem.; Eastern Counties, 53⅛; Caledonians, —; Great Northern, 114½; Great Western, 73¾ ⅞; Great Western of Canada, 13⅞; Great Southern and Western, 110⅝ ½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 119⅛ 119⅞; London and North Western, 100⅞ 1½; Leeds Northern, 59⅞ ½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, —; Midland Stock, 134⅞; South Eastern, 85¾ 6; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 104⅛; York and North Midland, 89½ 9; London and South Western, 95; Great Western, —; Chester and Holyhead, —; Account, —; Great Northern, A, 116½ ½; Grand Trunks, —; North British, 62⅛; Great Western, —; Mexican, —; Turkish (new), 56⅛; Bank Stock, 22⅜; Edinburgh and Glasgow, —; Turkish (old), —; Canadian Stock, —. Consols have been steady at 92⅞ to 93 all morning, with little or nothing doing. Shares opened rather dull, but have improved, and are now very strong. Business, however, is very limited. Dovers in good demand at an advance of about one-half per cent. upon closing rates of yesterday. French very inactive. Canadas steady and good.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(TIMES' CITY ARTICLE.)

Friday Evening.

There has been much more ease in the Discount market to-day, and English funds have been steady at a slight improvement. There were again no withdrawals of gold from the Bank. The figures of the Bank return were not known until after business hours, but the falling off of £840,477 in the bullion and £1,305,365 in the reserve is not larger than was anticipated, looking at the combined influences the payment of the specie movements to the Continent and China. In the foreign Exchanges this afternoon the rates were generally about the same as last post. The corn market was steady this morning, with a fair business at the rates of Monday. In the colonial produce markets during the day there has been an increased firmness, and some articles show a slight improvement in value, and most of the leading railway stocks closed one-eighth to one-fourth lower than yesterday, South Eastern excepted, which left off with a further improvement of three-fourth per cent. The Railway Traffic Returns of the United Kingdom for week ending October 13th exceeded by £24,480 the corresponding week last year.

(DAILY NEWS' CITY ARTICLE.)

Friday Evening.

Business in the Stock Exchange to-day presented few features of interest, the transactions in most departments being upon a limited scale. The discount market to-day, which is still by no means settled, was easier. Good bills were more readily taken at the Bank rate. Business at the Bank was beyond an average amount, but decidedly less considerable than earlier in the week. It would appear that many of the recent borrowers will turn lenders for short periods in the event of the drain of bullion not reviving. In the Stock Exchange the supply of money has decidedly increased and the rate for loans on consols has fallen to 2 to 2½ per cent.

FUNDS AND SHARES.

Bank Stock, 229 31; Caledonians, 91⅞ 2¼; Eastern Counties, 52¼ 3¼; Great Northern, 114½ 15½; Great Northern A, 118½ 17½; Great Western, 73½ ¾; Great Western of Canada, 13¾ 4; Great Southern and Western, 112 13; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 118½ ½; London and North Western, 100¾ 1; London and South Western, 95½; Leeds Northern, 59½ ¾; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 47½ 8; Midland, 134¼; North British, 62½ 3; South Eastern, 86½ ¾; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 104½; York and North Midland, 89¼. Consols closes steady at 93 to ⅛. There has been a very limited business; prices show weakness, and close dull at above rates. Dovers and Great Northern A firmer market. Canada and French steady.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

CITY, SATURDAY EVENING.—Business in the Stock Exchange is limited. In the morning, Consols improved one-eighth per cent., the Bank returns being more favourable than was expected, but in the afternoon, they relapsed to opening prices. The railway market inactive, but steady.

FRENCH FUNDS.

PARIS, SATURDAY.—The Bourse opened flat, and Funds have recovered. Rentes, which opened 68.80, closed 68.75, or 15 centimes lower than yesterday.

COLONIAL MARKETS—FRIDAY.

Tea—The public sales held this week have gone off with fair spirit at about stationary prices. In the private contract market only a moderate business is doing, at late rates. Advices from China state that the exports to Great Britian were 13,482,000lbs against 8,864,600lbs to the same period in 1859.

Sugar—We have no change to notice in value of any kind of raw sugar. Fine colour samples in fair request, but damp qualities have commanded very little attention. West India sugar has changed hands at from 36s to 44s 6d; Mauritius, 32s 6d to 45s; Bengal, 36s to 45s; Madras, 40s to 45s per cwt. In floating cargoes very little is passing, on former terms. Refined goods are dull, at 49s 6d for common brown lumps.

Molasses—Holders are very firm, but the business doing is by no means extensive.

Coffee—Dealers generally have operated with extreme caution. In prices, however, no change has taken place.

Cocoa—Fine red Trinidad has changed hands at 92s, and greyish 68s per cwt, being full quotations.

Rice—Rather a large business has been passing in most kinds, at very full prices. About 800 tons afloat have been disposed of for Holland.

Fruit—Further arrivals have taken place, and the demand generally is inactive. Valencia raisins have changed hands at 34s per cwt. Other fruit rules about stationary.

Cotton—All kinds continue in steady request at very full prices. The supply here is limited.

Hemp and Flax—Baltic hemp is firm, at £29 to £29 5s for Petersburg clean. Fine white Manilla has realised £34 to £34 12s 6d. Flax is inactive, but not cheaper.

Indigo—The sales have continued to progress slowly, at about the opening quotations.

Metals—Scotch pig iron has been disposed of at 52s cash mixed numbers. In the value of other metals scarcely any change has taken place.

Spirits—All kinds of rum are in good request, at very full prices, proof Madras having realised 1s 8d per gallon. Brandy supports the late improvement in value. Grain spirits are inactive.

Oils—Linseed oil is selling at £31, and rape is firm in price. Olive moves off steadily, at £50 for Gallipoli, and £55 10s for Mogadore. Cocoa-nut is steady, at £51 to £53; and fine palm, £47. Spirits of turpentine, 31s 6d to 32s 6d per cwt.

Tallow—Our market is firm, and P.Y.C. on the spot is selling at 50s. per cwt.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET, OCT 20.—Sugar, tone of market somewhat improved. Coffee quiet. Tea, more inquiry but not much doing. Rice firm. Salpetre quiet but firm. Tallow, market steady at 59s 9d spot and year, and buyers thereat for spring.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET, OCT. 20.—Sugar market firm. Rice firm. Molasses—Three cargoes sold, to arrive, at prices in favour of buyers.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, OCT. 20.—Sales of week 78,000 bales, including 16,470 on spec., and 59,168 for export, Market very firm.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, OCT. 20.—Moderate show of wheat at market. No change to notice.

WAKEFIELD CORN MARKET, OCTOBER 20.—Good old and dry new wheat rather dearer. Damp new almost unsaleable. Barley is lower. Beans is dearer.

CORK CORN MARKET, OCT. 20.—White wheat, 28 to 33s; red wheat, 27s to 29s 6d; oats 11 8 to 12 7d barley 14s to 17s 6d.

CORK BUTTER MARKET, OCT 20.—Firsts 111s; seconds 109s; thirds, 98s; fourths, 94s; fifths, 85; sixths, 68s; 5,000 in market.

DROGHEDA CORN MARKET, OCT. 20.—There was a fair supply of new grain at market to-day, and prime samples brought 6d over last Saturday's quotations. Inferior, though not lower, were difficult to sell; white wheat, 30s to 33s; red; 29s to 32s; white oats, 14s to 14s 6d; black, 12s to 13s; barley, 16s to 16s 6d.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.

DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and newspapers may be posted at the G P O, for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—

America (New York) and Newfoundland [G]	7 a m Oct. 22.
West Coast of Africa [L]	6 p m Oct. 23.
Constantinople	6 a m Oct. 25.
India (Calcutta), China, Australia, &c., via Marseilles	6 a m Oct. 26.
America (Quebec) [D]	6 a m Oct. 24.
Spain and Portugal [S]	6 p m Oct. 26.
India (Bombay) [S]	6 p m Oct. 26.
America (New York) Bahamas [Q]	7 a m Oct. 28.
America (New York) [S]	6 p m Oct. 30.

France, Italy, Switzerland, 1 p.m., and 6 p.m., daily. Belgium, Holland, Germany, 6 p.m., daily.

English postage stamps may be used in Malta, Gibraltar, Constantinople, British West Indies, and the Foreign parts touched at by the Mail packets on Western Coast of Africa.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS—MONDAY, OCT. 22.

Diary of Exhibitions, Performances, &c.

THEATRE ROYAL—EVERY EVENING AT 7½ O'CLOCK. This evening—"Faint Heart Never Won Fair Lady," "The Irish Ambassador," and "Handy Andy."

BELL'S LITERARY READINGS, ROTUNDO—At Eight o'clock.

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—Library open daily to visitors introduced by members. Natural History Museum; closed for arrangement. School of Art on Fridays; Agricultural Museum every day, free.

MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.—Open daily, free.

IRISH INSTITUTION GALLERY, NO. 81, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET.—Collection of Paintings by the Ancient Masters. Open on Mondays and Tuesdays to the public; reserved the other days for students and members and their friends.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS .. Open daily.

BOTANIC GARDENS, GLASNEVIN .. Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.

The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced on Saturday morning at 3 o'clock a.m., and terminated at a quarter to 10 a.m. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 12 o'clock noon, and the Third Edition at four o'clock p.m.

The circulation of the IRISH TIMES for the week ending Saturday Oct. 6, amounted to 63,788, making a daily average of 10,631 copies.

As will be seen by our guaranteed return, published above, the circulation of the IRISH TIMES now exceeds

TEN THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED COPIES PER DAY,

being the largest circulation ever before attained by any Newspaper in Ireland, and with a few exceptions in the United Kingdom.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The following will, in future, be the rates of charges for Commercial Advertisements in the IRISH TIMES:—

WHEN LESS THAN SIX INSERTIONS ARE GIVEN,

First three lines	1s 0d
Every additional line	0s 3d

WHEN SIX OR MORE INSERTIONS ARE GIVEN,

First three lines	1s 0d
Every additional line	0s 2d

The above terms being estimated at the nett rate, no discount is given.

The attention of the Advertising Public is respectfully called to the above scale of charges which, with the vast and increasing circulation of this paper, cannot fail to be considered moderate.

While those wishing to place lengthened advertisements before the public can do so on reasonable terms, others who expend only a limited sum on this indispensable adjunct to the requirements of the trader can advertise at commensurately small cost.

Thus, an advertisement of three lines can be inserted for 1s, and the cost of each additional line is 3d; but if over six insertions are given, the cost of each line after the first three is only 2d.

IRISH TIMES OFFICE, October 1st, 1860.

THE "IRISH TIMES."—BELFAST.
Mr. Hugh Adair having been discontinued as Agent for the IRISH TIMES in Belfast, an active person is required in his place as AGENT.
Applications to be addressed to the Manager of the IRISH TIMES, Dublin.

BRIAR-ROOT PIPES.
The French (among whom anything resembling the English or Dutch model is rarely seen, are said to employ about 4,000 hands in the manufacture of pipes. As they do with everything they undertake, they have brought the elements of art to bear both upon the design and ornamentation of their pipes. They would sooner think of throwing away the glass from which they have drank, than the pipe from which they have smoked. The Briar-root Pipe obtained from Keevil's is a well-finished article, with a graceful bowl and a well-proportioned stem, and its owner keeps it in a case, reveres it for its blackened hue and pungent odour, and grows attached to it from long use, then sends his friends to
EDWARD KEEVIL'S,
27, MERCHANT'S-QUAY, AND 66, NASSAU-STREET
(Corner of Dawson-street, Dublin.)
A sample of the Briar-root Pipe, sent post free, for Thirteen Stamps.

SUPERFINE FLANNELS.
WILLIAM BOAKE AND SON, having received their Winter Stock, respectfully invite Purchasers to visit their Establishment previous to deciding elsewhere.
In addition to their usual supply of Plain Goods of the best qualities, they have a carefully selected assortment of Printed Flannels, in new and elegant patterns.
Blankets in all sizes and qualities.
WILLIAM BOAKE AND SON,
14, DAWSON-STREET, DUBLIN.
Established A.D. 1795.

LADIES' RIDING HABITS.
I wish particularly to call attention to some cloths I have had specially manufactured for Riding Habits. The object I have had in view is to attain great firmness of texture without undue weight of material. The reputation my house has attained for its style of Cutting renders it unnecessary to dwell on this head.
RICHARD ALLEN,
28, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.

M'MAHON AND CO. beg to inform the Public and the Customers of their former celebrated Hosiery Establishment in Westmoreland-street, that they can now be supplied with the same class of prime Goods, at their New Concern, No. 4 D'OLIER-STREET, near Carlisle-bridge, and that, owing to the smallness of their expenses, they are enabled to sell Shirts, Drawers, Vests, Gloves, Stockings, and every article in their line, at least 20 per Cent. lower than the price charged in more expensive thoroughfares. Determined to uphold the prestige of their fame and character, kind Patrons shall not be disappointed in being made comfortably "at a moderate charge," by calling on M'MAHON and CO., 4 D'OLIER-STREET.

A CARD.
MRS. SIDFORD,
17, NASSAU-STREET, DUBLIN,
Paris Millinery and Court Dressrooms,
Respectfully announces the arrival of
NEW PATTERNS IN CRINOLINE AND FANCY STRAW BONNETS,
NEW PATTERNS IN PARIS CLOAKS,
DROGUETS, REPS, &c., &c.
Also a Case of Rich BLACK GLACE SILK and VELVET of excellent quality.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
GEORGE D. HIPWELL AND CO.
have great pleasure in announcing that they have opened their New and Extensive Premises,
7, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
With a most Superb Stock of
AUTUMN GOODS,
Purchased in the leading English and Scotch Markets.
They beg to assure their customers, that in the selection of their Stock, they have exercised the greatest care in buying nothing but the most fashionable and durable materials, such as will guarantee for them a large increase to their Trade.
Their extensive Ready-made Warerooms—distinct from the Order Department—is fully stocked with a large and first-class variety of every style of garment, cut and finished as well in every particular as if specially ordered.
GEORGE D. HIPWELL & CO.,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
7, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.

HUNTING BREECHES.—We respectfully invite NOBLEMEN and GENTLEMEN to inspect our present stock of new materials for Hunting Breeches; which will be found more varied and extensive than any past season.
Also, some very beautiful new styles of Hunting Vests,
GEO. MACDONA AND CO.,
32, Molesworth-street.

THE REGISTERED KNICKERBOCKER PANTS.
CERTIFICATE OF THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL OF DESIGNS.
USEFUL.
No. 4,287.
Designs Office, London,
August 31st, 1860.
I hereby certify that the Design of which this is a Copy was on behalf of BROWNE and PAYNE, of Sackville-street, Dublin, Registered this Thirty-first day of August, 1860, in pursuance of the Designs Copyright Amendment Act, 6 and 7 Vic., c. 65.
Exd. J. H. Bowin.
CLEMENT JOHNSON, Registrar.
BROWNE & PAYNE in directing the attention of the Nobility and Gentry to their Registered Knickerbocker Pants, beg to state that their New Design is now Registered in their name solely in the Designs Office, London. The advantages arising from the shape and configuration of the new parts of this design consist in the protection afforded to the knees, both in riding and in walking through grass and other crops, and inuniting in one garment both Trousers and Gaiters.
Plates, explanatory of the design, are now on view at our Tailoring Establishments,
12 AND 13, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
AND
70, GRAFTON-STREET.
BROWNE AND PAYNE,
Clothiers to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.

WINTER OVERCOATS.
KENNY AND OWENS,
51, DAME-STREET.
NEW STYLES IN TROUSERING.
KENNY AND OWENS,
51, DAME-STREET,
Introducers of the Scotch Angola Trousers, 16s.,
Thoroughly Shrunk.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, MONDAY, OCTOBER 22.

ON yesterday, the people of Southern Italy were called upon to vote respecting annexation to Piedmont. The result has been already anticipated. The towns have been placarded with the "Si" of assenting multitudes. There is no disunion, no diversity. At the coming of Victor Emmanuel the genius of Democracy has fled. The King hesitated to enter Naples until the formality of an election had been gone through. To-day he will enter as King of Italy and ruler of twenty-two millions of men. From Gaeta come proclamations declaring the election null and void, but the protests of Francis are regarded in much the same light as the anathemas of the Pope. To the coterie of the Neapolitan or Papal Court protests and anathemas may give a momentary consolation; to all others they are the pitiable mutterings of despair.

The position of the Pope is much more anomalous than that of the "Pretender" of Naples. The latter has at least a fortress and an army; if driven out of Capua, he may still defend the lines of the Garigliano; there are some around him who have never wavered. If Garibaldi perseveres in his declared intention, this day will witness a general advance of Garibaldi's volunteers and the Piedmontese in one unbroken line. If resistance be offered, what forces can withstand the vast power of a whole people united under the liberator whom they yesterday saluted as their King? Francis may venture upon one combat more, for kings have charmed lives, and what are the deaths of a few thousand men to them? Hitherto the Bourbon's mind was cramped, stunted, and darkened by the scowling Jesuits, who accused of treason every honest adviser, and even cast their malignant shadow between the young King and his younger bride. Hitherto, he who was so lately King of Naples was known for no single act of mercy. The revelations derived from his prison houses recalled all the horrors of the inquisition. Only since the extent of his domain was limited to Capua and Gaeta, and the swarms of priests fled from the sound of Garibaldi's guns, has he exhibited any manhood. And then he slaughtered his own subjects. He may make one desperate and despairing effort to retain his departing crown, and, like the King of Dahomey, celebrate the fall of a crown in a bath of blood.

But the Pope, upheaved by the oppressed nation, which professed the most earnest devotion to his creed; in a land where, for eight centuries, monks and friars have had the training of the people entirely under their control; where no missionary dare preach one word of truth, and where to read the Scripture was not merely heresy, but treason, is without a friend. If towns are garrisoned in his name, it is by Frenchmen—soldiers of that Eldest Son of the Church who has proved so cruelly disobedient. Roaming through the halls of the Vatican, now he communes with Antonelli, whose struggle to elevate his order has ruined the Vatican; now he utters a passionate tirade to "Goyon, the "magnificent," or assembles a conclave of dismal cardinals, or issues a manifesto at once vituperative and impotent, or superintends, for the tenth time, the preparations for instant flight only to countermand them. Every hour is proving how true it is, the Protestant notion, that without the temporal power the spiritual is a shadow, for, as town after town, and province after province revolted, less and less respect was entertained towards the potentate who claimed to be lord of the minds of two hundred millions of human beings.

But yesterday and to-day will form a momentous epoch for Italy and Europe, by reason of acts transacted far from either Capua or Rome. In the capital of dismembered Poland, the Masters of all the Russians, and all the heterogeneous peoples who constitute the subjects of Austria, sit in renewed friendship. When did ever Austria and Russia unite for the benefit of the human race? If the meeting at Warsaw be confined to arrangements for united defence against further aggression on the part of France, and further disturbance of the tranquillity of Europe, it might be regarded with hopeful anticipations. But the strong step already taken by Russia in withdrawing her Ambassador from Turin, and the undisguised action of Austria in massing troops upon and beyond the Mincio, indicate that it is not a concern for the peace of Europe, and the reconciliation of old differences which have brought three monarchs together. Something more is designed, but what can only be interpreted from events.

Prussia is in intimate alliance with England, and as England desires peace, it might be inferred that Prussia would not vote for war. But the dispatch of Lord John Russell to Sir James Hudson plainly marks out that England will consider certain acts as a *casus belli*, NOT in favour of Sardinia. The atmosphere of foreign Courts has a strange effect upon Lord John Russell. He returned from Vienna, scared by a phantom of his own creation. In Prussia he becomes retrograde, and dictates manifestoes in direct contradiction to his speeches. The *Times* explains this last escapade by supposing Lord John Russell to be worn out, effete, and influenced by servile impulsiveness. The *Daily News* tells us, that Lord John wrote a little strongly perhaps, but that his language, when interpreted by his acts, means only "Let Italy become great through the "valour of her children, and not prize aggrandise-"ment brought about by cessions of Italian territory." But the language of Lord John Russell is too plain to be misunderstood. He warns Count Cavour against the dangerous illusion which would lead him to attack Venice. He tells him that Austria will have a right to interfere in Central and Southern Italy, and he speaks of the interests which England jealously watches in the Adriatic. As both the daring Garibaldi and the cautious Cavour have, in plain terms, indicated a desire to annex Venice, and fixed a time for the attempt, it is clear that here is a point on which the English Cabinet sides with the German Powers against Piedmont, and, possibly, against France. Lord John Russell has mistaken the popular feeling against the restlessness and ambition of Louis Napoleon for a condemnation of the acts of Piedmont. He has been led to suppose that the English nation would willingly sacrifice Italy, provided that a combination of despots would crush France also. In all his official life Lord John has never made so grievous a mistake. The British people look to a united Italy as one of the best means for checking France in the Mediterranean, and they do not fear that Power so deeply as to join in an unholy enterprise, provided she may be made less formidable.

SINCE the period when the Galway line was first established it has been exposed, not only to the bitter hostility of open and secret enemies, but to a series of calamities almost inexplicable. Pilots have driven the Galway Company's ships upon rocks in the very harbour; machinery has been approved by Government officials, and been found damaged half an hour after. Cylinders conveyed by the train have been found broken in a manner no one could explain. All sorts of "accidents," which ever befel other lines in the course of a dozen years have happened to the Galway Company in one. Add to this the selfishness of some of its promoters, the treason of others, the hostility of a powerful party in Parliament, and the coldness of Government, and it would seem a miracle that the Galway Company has not ceased to exist.

The crowning disaster, however, we chronicled on Saturday. The magnificent ship Connaught was destroyed by fire. When distant 150 miles from Boston she sprung a leak. For a considerable period the leak was kept under, when suddenly it was found that the vessel was on fire. Two hostile elements united for her destruction. There were 50 cabin and 417 steerage passengers on board, and a picked crew of 124 men—in all, nearly 600 souls. Providentially the brig Minnie Schiffer saw the burning ship, and her signal of distress. With wonderful despatch and care all the passengers, and even the mails, were saved, and brought into Boston, on Tuesday, the 9th inst., three days after the discovery of the leak. That, under such perilous circumstances, not a man was lost is sufficient to prove the capacity of the captain and the discipline of his crew.

How the leak originated, in the open sea, and in calm weather, cannot be explained. Equally inexplicable is it how the fire originated. There is a supposition that the fire had been smouldering for a long time before it was discovered. There is a very general feeling that neither the leak nor the fire was accidental, but that the agents of an unscrupulous monopoly have risked the loss of 600 lives to destroy the prospects of a rising competitor for the American traffic.

We have not been able to ascertain for a certainty whether the vessel was insured. We can hardly suppose that a Company which has already been so intimately acquainted with misfortune would neglect to insure their finest vessel, on which so many hopes were based. If the vessel was uninsured, we know not how the Company will weather the disaster. If the common precaution of insurance has been taken, energy and activity will save the shareholders from loss. A vessel can be readily chartered to convey the mails in place of the Connaught, and thus save the subsidy. As the Directors of the Company are men habituated to business, and have already shown a determination to overcome difficulties, we trust the Shareholders will have only to lament the temporary deprivation of so noble a ship as the Connaught.

But a full and searching investigation must be held into every particular connected with the burning of the Connaught. The public mind will not be satisfied by a partial inquiry. If necessary, a tempting reward should be offered for information. Unless the matter be thoroughly sifted, the impression may gain ground that the vessels of the Galway line are doomed to destruction by means as mysterious as those of the Road murder.

The *Times* on Warsaw:—

On this day the successors of the three Sovereigns who divided the kingdom of Poland will meet at Warsaw. Perhaps the trysting spot has no special significance, and is only accidentally suggestive of the common interests and traditional policy which unite those great Powers. Order has long since reigned at Warsaw. The full consummation of the policy which Austria, Russia, and Prussia were agreed upon in the days of our forefathers has taken effect. Poland is scarcely remembered as a nation, and there are now not even enough Poles to give a regiment to the army of liberation in Italy. The success of that partition has been complete and entire; and the three Monarchs who enjoy the spoil can choose the ancient capital of the annihilated kingdom as a meeting place, either in forgetfulness that it must awaken an old memory, or with the purpose of giving a hint as to what has happened to a turbulent nation which kept its neighbours in continual uneasiness. However this may be, Warsaw is the city chosen for this important demonstration. The fashion of Royal *reunions* has grown common in recent days. The Emperor of the French, copying the practice of his uncle, first reintroduced it. Probably he has faith in his personal influence at such conferences, and he may not unreasonably expect results from his own peculiar facilities in the arts of diplomacy. He came here and drew tighter the silken bonds of the *entente cordiale*; he went to Villafranca and settled in a morning all the points of difference which had caused a great war; he repaired to Baden, and, we hope, convinced the Prince Regent of Prussia how far from his heart was all guile or covetousness as to the banks of the Rhine. It was not his fault that he did not meet the Queen of Spain the other day in an island which is still Spanish. These friendly meetings of Sovereigns have turned out so well that the fashion has been followed at Toplitz, and is now again to be followed at Warsaw.

It must be admitted that Napoleon III. is by no means exclusive, and is not at all afflicted with that German mania of concentrating *la creme de la creme* of human stupidity by churning it up without adulteration. Perhaps he might even have been induced to go to Warsaw, if properly invited. It might have happened also, that if Lord John Russell had been encouraged to give an opinion he might have represented another Sovereign at this Royal party. It would have been pleasant to him to compete with Count Rechberg in literary composition in the high monarchical interest. Perhaps it would have been agreeable to him to show that, when he had made his Sovereign declare from the throne that the only danger to Italy was the interference of foreigners, and when he had, three days later, committed England to such an interference by a most absolute dispatch, he had by no means exhausted his powers of diplomatic versatility. He might have had Vienna and her Conferences in his memory. Spain, also, might have liked to be there, tainted as she is with the vice of constitutionalism; she also might have found means of talking Ultramontanism and divine right sentiments in good company. But this is a very exclusive party which is about to take place at Warsaw. There is no getting in there. People who have desired to see an Archduchess yawn, and whose quarterings have not entitled them to the honour, have managed to intrude themselves into the sacred sanctities of Teutonic society. There is the noted case of Mr. Smith, freeholder and alderman, who in the last generation travelled as the "Elector of Middlesex," and was received with the honours of a Sovereign. There was also the case of a Marshal of the Marshalsea, who travelled as the Marechal de Londres, and before whom every door gave way. But no unexamined claim will be allowed to pass at Warsaw. The Czar himself and Francis Joseph and the Prince Regent are determined to be very discreet as to their companions. Count Thun, and Baron Bismark Schonausen, and M. de Kisseleff, and M. de Schouwarhoff, and other orthodox diplomatists of the old school, will, of course, be there; so also, by special invitation, will Baron Schleinitz and Count Rechberg, though the former is said to be "indisposed;" but all these will be the reporters and recorders of the great debate. France seems jealous that her Emperor is excluded. The French papers have manifested some strange symptoms lately. We never saw a society-hunter go so far as first to advertise that Mr. Fashion had come to town expressly to be present at Lady Pilnlimmon's assembly, in order that he might in another advertisement say that there was an error in the announcement, and that Mr. Fashion had not come to town in order to attend Lady Pilnlimmon's assembly, for that there was much reason to believe Mr. Fashion would not be present at that assembly. The French press, however, have been doing something very much of this kind. There were hints and expectations in some of of the French and foreign papers that the Emperor was about to start for Warsaw—at least, we suppose such may have been, for we confess we never saw them, but the *Patrie* declares their existence, in order to oppose "the most complete and formal denial to the assertion that the Emperor is going to Warsaw." Unfortunately, the denial is quite a work of supererogation. There was no chance whatever of the Emperor going to Warsaw, unless he had chosen to demand it in such a form that he could not be denied without a rupture. For once these Northern Princes wish to be quite alone. They have many little family quarrels to make up and several little scandalous stories about the conduct of their neighbours to talk over. It does, certainly, seem rather hard that the Emperor of the French is not invited by these exclusive Northerns. After Villafranca and Baden he might consider himself quite in the set. It is especially ungracious in Russia, after that "something written" which exists between them, not to press upon her friend a seat at her own peculiar little party. The world is very base. Prussia has not a spark of gratitude for the kindest intentions. Austria does not hesitate to sit down without her generous friend, who treated her so hospitably at Villafranca; and Russia avoids the hand which if Germany had been but kind would have offered half an empire.

But what are these three Sovereigns thus publicly shut up in solemn conclave about to do? There seems to be a notion abroad that they are going to right every wrong that every European tyrant believes himself to have endured. No doubt, the Pope timorously hopes that the Patriarch of the Greek Church and the Regent of a Protestant and Constitutional kingdom will coerce the rebellious Roman Catholics of Europe to have again a temporal prince for the head of their church. No doubt, the King of Naples hopes that a Holy Alliance is to be formed, the object of which shall be his restoration. No doubt, the Emperor of Austria hopes that a league, offensive and defensive, is to be formed, which shall enable him to return to the old *régime*, maintain the Concordat, keep down Hungary, and afford him an opportunity of suppressing that inconvenient semblance of a Parliament which is now exhibiting so strange a spirit of independence. Other discontented communities also look to Warsaw. Even Switzerland turns her eyes to the absolute Powers, and, according to the *Journal de Geneve*, expects that the question of Savoy will be re-opened, and the southern frontier secured. The high Monarchical party throughout Europe are confident that a "programme for a future Congress on Italian affairs will be examined, and afterwards submitted for approval to England and France." All who love not the events now in course of accomplishment see in this Conference an alliance which is to speak with a voice of power, and to say to the Italian Revolution:—"Flow back and leave the lands you have covered dry as before." All these expectations will be disappointed. The days are over when these three Powers could give law to Europe; the time is past when they would attempt to do so. There is no longer that unity of purpose which existed when the broad plains of Poland lay before them as a prey. If it should be that Russia is discontented at the failure of any promise which that "something written" may have involved, Austria and Prussia must not trust too securely to a breach which may not be without possibility of repair; if Austria has romantic hopes of revenging Solferino she must have her fears of events connected with the succession of the "sick man;" and if Prussia dreads the projects supposed to be formed in relation to the Rhenish provinces she must also fear the jealousy of Austria. There is no sufficient confidence for the bold step of a Confederation, and it is already whispered that the Prince Regent of Prussia is even now bound "to accept on this occasion no engagements binding upon Prussia." The masters of a million and a half of bayonets have a right to speak, and will with some effect. They have not the power to command; and it would be a grievous injury to the cause of rational order in Europe if they should attempt to do so. To make programmes which are to be offered to the rest of Europe for acceptance would be an impertinence which the general sentiment of Europe would certainly resent, and we cannot imagine that there can be the least foundation for such a suggestion. The assembled Sovereigns will, doubtless, come to an understanding as to some common course of action to be taken upon the occurrence of certain contingences affecting their common interests; and the knowledge of such an understanding, if it should be confined within reasonable limits, will tend to the peace and quietude of the world. But beyond this they must not go, or order may not long reign even in Warsaw.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

London, Saturday.

The political vocation is up, and the first Cabinet sits to-day. This is earlier than usual, as Cabinet Councils in former years were rarely summoned before November. A slight change in the Ministerial programme has set political gossipers in search of a mare's nest. On Monday last the summonses were sent out, calling Ministers together for Thursday next, the 25th. On Tuesday, these notices were countermanded, and fresh ones issued, inviting them to meet this day. Quidnuncs, at home and abroad, discerned something alarming in this anticipation, and it was said that intelligence from foreign parts had frightened the Premier into an earlier meeting: that Lord Palmerston was determined his co-mates should discuss plans for defence, the same hour that Austria and Russia were hatching plots at Warsaw. Some would fain persuade themselves that, as Lord Lyndhurst had celebrated his last natal day by a famous speech on the paper duties, and Lord Brougham had inaugurated his by haranguing the world upon social science, the Premier should celebrate the day of his auspicious birth by presiding at the council of his Sovereign, and bringing together the members of the council board, to grace his "mahogany" afterwards. It is a pity to set at rest this gossip, but the change was merely caused by the anxiety of the Premier to spend the greater part of next week in Leeds, where political and social demonstrations to satiety have been devised by the Yorkshiremen, in honour of their guest. However, the Cabinet Council of this afternoon will afford Lord John Russell an opportunity of detailing to his colleagues the crumbs of information which he picked up from Lord Bloomfield, Lord Cowley, and Sir H. Mallett. Though the Prussian papers come out formally on the point of the "conferences which have taken place" between Lord John and Schleinitz, there is little chance of his having elicited much special intelligence on Continental affairs from that quarter. Beyond the short conversations at Coblentz, between Lord John Russell and the Foreign Minister of Prussia, who happened to be brought together in consequence of the visit of her Majesty, no one believes in confidential conferences. The old feud between Schleinitz and Lord John Russell would not be likely to make either communicative, and Prussian Envoys, at the best of times, have the reputation of being mysterious. There can be little to report from Coburg, for though the Duke of Coburg is a lover of diplomacy in the highest walks, he has not that strong affection for the English Premier which would allow him to enter into details with the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

With the summoning of the Cabinet Council a little gleam of sunshine is allowed to dawn on our dull Metropolitan life. Sir Richard Bethell has again taken up the Bankruptcy Bill, and is preparing to launch it into public life once more. A deputation from the leading Yorkshire Chambers of Commerce will wait on the Premier during his visit to Leeds, and back the Attorney-General's efforts in the cause. A hitch has occurred in the final settlement of the French tariff through the inexperience of Mr. Cobden, in some departments of trade. In his anxiety to develope Free Trade for the benefit of our French neighbours, Mr. Cobden went too far in Lord Cowley's opinion. Rows have ensued between them, and Mr. Gladstone has been obliged to despatch some "experts" to Paris to instruct Mr. Cobden. While this hitch is embarrassing trade, the admirers of our commercial plenipotentiary are speculating on the nature of the honours his services should command from the British Government, and large rewards of substantial or honourable recognition are said to loom in the future. Mr. Laing has been induced by his friends to reconsider his decision, and to accept the Indian office vacated by Mr. Wilson. At first our Financial Secretary was said to have hesitated on the grounds of health, but it is now stated in well-informed circles, that he was loath to comply, unless a future reward of considerable magnitude were ensured him. Under the circumstances the Premier should consult his colleagues, and the meeting to-day will afford an opportunity; but on Mr. Laing's return to England, should the rumoured condition be promised, his services would be no longer useful to his party in the same house as at present. Nelson fought for a peerage or Westminster Abbey; Wilson went out to India with the prospect of a short life or a glorious reward; and Mr. Laing is determined to follow his predecessor's steps. With the fate of Mr. Wilson before him, this ambitious dream bears a close analogy to the now distinguished Irishman who, on obtaining a colonial appointment on the west coast of Africa, called at the Colonial Office to inquire what his retiring allowance should be. The Colonial Office was lost in amazement at the question, as none of those who previously filled the post had returned to enjoy a pension, but under the circumstances readily consented to fix one. Happily the sequel proved the wisdom of our countryman, as he survived the vicissitudes of the climate, and lives not only to enjoy his pension, but to reap a reward by promotion to a more extended sphere of usefulness in our southern colonies. At any rate, the Cambridge wrangler of 1832, who spent the following eight years of his life "subsisting" on private pupils, till he ventured on his call to the bar in 1840, has not had an unsuccessful run since, from move to move in the political world, until he can now dictate his own terms to her Majesty's Government. Mr. Laing gets credit for one quality which his predecessor in finance was singularly deficient in—the art of conciliating, the *suaviter in modo*. Many a friend to the Whig school was all but lost for ever, owing to the reception he met with, calling at the Treasury when Mr. Wilson held the helm of affairs.

Amongst those named as likely to succeed Mr. Laing at the Treasury are that distinguished specimen of red tape, Mr. Fred. Peel and Mr. Dunlop, whose name is familiar to all Irishmen as Chairman of the Select Committee on Packet and Telegraphic Contracts. The latter bears a reputation for commercial knowledge and Scotch wit, both of which are considered important qualifications for the post. Lord Bury will, it is said, start as a candidate for the Northern Boroughs.

The judicious announcements in English journals of the conduct of France with respect to Piedmont and the Island of Sardinia have been met with confiscations to an extent never before equalled. No country paper, however obscure or unambitious, which alluded to the reported arrangement escaped the honourable notice of the censor's hands.

Modern philanthropy knows no bounds. We have in London all sorts of societies, directed to all sorts of benevolent ends. The latest is a "Home" for the erring and destitute dogs of London. The person to whom we are indebted for this touching project is an Islington lady, who appeals to the public for subscriptions. It is certainly distressing to see "nobody's dog" wandering about the streets in a state of starvation, and the feeling heart must be moved to devise a remedy. To stir up the philanthropic in the cause of caninity, a touching story is begun in this month's *Blackwood*, "Tickler II among thieves," and vigorous efforts will be made to rouse the thoughtless to turn their attention to a much-neglected race. You see there must be some truth in Professor Darwin's theory; for the race "canis" could not excite such sympathy in the human heart had not nature's laws interfered to cause the extinction of some species "home" and the introduction of the new race "canis" instead.

Charles Dickens has not been idle at Gadhill, and as the result of his labours "The Great Expectation" will appear in *All the Year Round*, to begin about the 1st December, and to be continued for the greater part of the year.

The scene of Thackeray's new story will be laid in Holland.

Miss Adelaide Proctor, the daughter of Barry Cornwall, will shortly publish a new volume of poems.

Fashionable Intelligence.

(FROM THE COURT CIRCULAR.)

Windsor Castle, Oct. 19.

The Royal dinner party yesterday included the Princess Alice, the Countess of Mulgrave, Lady Caroline Barrington, Sir James Clark, and Major Elphinstone, R.E.

Their Serene Highnesses the Prince and Princess Leiningen have arrived at Howchin's Hotel from Germany.

One of the young princes of the House of Orleans has entered his name as a pupil in the course of lectures on Architecture, at the London University College.

Lord and Lady Palmerston will arrive in Leeds next Wednesday afternoon, on a visit to Mr. W. Beckett, of Kirkstall Grange. The noble pair have accepted an invitation to become the guests of Colonel Gooch, at Melbourne Hall, Derbyshire, on their way from Leeds, in order to be present at the re-opening (after its restoration) of Melbourne Church.

The Dowager Lady Garvagh and the Hon. Mr. and Miss Canning arrived, a few days ago, in Portman-square, from the Continent, and have since left for Garvagh, Ireland.

Francis Macdonogh, Esq., Q.C., M.P., has left Rutland-square for Monkton Farleigh, Wiltshire, on a visit to W. W. Fitzwilliam Hume, Esq., M.P.

Thomas Harris, Esq., Q.C., has returned to his town residence, 54, Fitzwilliam-square.

Sir Henry Montgomery, Bart., and Lady Montgomery, have arrived at St. Fenton's, Howth, on a visit to Mr. and Mrs. Hawkins.

Charles Sandes, Esq., and family, have arrived at Bellegrove, Clontarf, from Carrigafoyle Castle, county Kerry.

MR. AND MRS. CHARLES KEAN.—We understand these eminent favourites of the drama-loving public are to commence a short engagement at the Theatre Royal, on the 17th of November. They have been playing before crowded audiences at Norwich during the last week, and will, it is understood, shortly make a professional tour to America.

MARRIAGES IN HIGH LIFE.

A marriage is arranged to take place between Mr. Charles Balfour, of Newton Don, in Berwickshire, and the Hon. Augusta Barrington, daughter of Viscount and Viscountess Barrington.

Married, on the 16th inst., at the British Embassy in Paris, by the Rev. W. J. Swale, M.A., her Britannic Majesty's Chaplain, the Right Hon. Sir William Meredith Somerville, Bart., M.P., to Maria Georgina Elizabeth, only daughter of Herbert George Jones, serjeant-at-law.

The marriage of Miss Isabella Cust, daughter of the late Hon. W. Cust, and cousin to the Earl Brownlow, with the Very Rev. the Dean of Ripon, will take place shortly.—*Stamford Mercury.*

The Church.

The Dean of Down refuses to permit the Orangemen of Lecale to attend Divine service in Down Cathedral, on the 5th of November, when the Rev. Dr. Drew, Precentor of Down, would have preached to the brethren.

We learn that the Bishop of Worcester is in a very precarious condition, and fears are entertained by the rev. prelate's medical attendant for his ultimate recovery.

The Bishop of Chester has licensed the Rev David Thomas Barry, M A, of Trinity College, Dublin, secretary to the Church Missionary Society for the North-western district of Lancashire, late incumbent of St Barnabas Church, Liverpool, to the incumbency of St Anne's, Birkenhead.

The Lord Bishop of Derry and Raphoe held an ordination in St Columb's Cathedral, Derry, on Thursday, when the following gentlemen were admitted to holy orders:—Deacons—Mr Henry Stewart, A B, for the curacy of Faughanvale, diocese of Derry; Mr Alexander George Stewart, A B, for the assistant curacy of Raphoe; Mr J Rowland Scott, A B, for the curacy of Cappagh, diocese of Derry; Mr Alexander Hurst Ross, A B, Mr William H R Rambaut, A B, and Mr James B Smith, A B, on letters dimissory from the Lord Primate. Priests—Rev Henry Danford, A B, for the curacy of Ballynascreen; Rev Wm Sproule, A B, diocese of Derry; and Rev John Richey, A B, on letters dimissory from the Lord Primate. The Rev James Byrne, rector of Cappagh, preached an admirable sermon from the fourth chapter of Second Timothy and second verse, explanatory of the various duties of the Christian ministry. Mr Byrne also presented the candidates for ordination to the Bishop. The candidates for the diocese of Derry and Raphoe had been subjected to a strict and searching examination on the two preceding days by the Bishop's examining chaplains, the Rev James Byrne, Rev Arthur W Edwards, and Rev Dr Atkins.—*Derry Sentinel.*

Thanks.

From the Committee of the Dublin Missions to Friendless Females, for the following:—Miss Emily Grubb, per Rev Thomas Mills, £1 5s; Charles H Wogan, Esq, 10s; A Friend, per Mr Coleman, 5s 6d.

Five pounds, a Thank Offering, from G. S. G., to the Adelaide Hospital; Orlando Beatie, Esq, £1; and Cannock, White, and Co, £2 2s, per Mr Ronayne, collector.

The Army.

9th Lancers—This distinguished regiment was inspected by the Duke of Cambridge on Wednesday, the 10th inst., at Aldershot. Each troop according to seniority came into the riding school, and was most minutely inspected. The duke was delighted with the appearance of the men and horses, and told Colonel Little "that he commanded a splendid-looking regiment." The 9th landed in England on the 1st of October, 1859, after a long career of most brilliant services in India.

18th Light Dragoons—The officers, whose case was alluded to in exaggerated terms by our respected contemporary, the *Scotsman*, have been reinstated in the club; but General Cameron is holding an inquiry into the circumstances which led to the publicity given to the affair, and there is no doubt he will do justice.

ARMY HOSPITAL CORPS.—Another draft is ordered for China. The draft proceeds to Southampton, to embark in the mail steam packet, their route being overland to Hong-Kong. An order has also been received at the head-quarters at Brompton, from the War Office, for the Army Hospital Corps to discontinue recruiting or receiving volunteers.

A detachment of the 2nd Battalion of the 14th Regiment, consisting of three officers—namely, R. H. Vivian, Lieut. A. R. Keogh, and Ensign Robert Langtry, five sergeants, three drummers, and 103 rank and file, embarked at Queenstown, on board the Sevilla, freight ship, on the 15th inst., and sailed for New Zealand.

Colonel Stewart, C.B., of the 14th Light Dragoons, having proceeded on leave of absence, the command of the regiment at Newbridge has devolved upon Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Scudamore, C.B.

The Navy.

PORTSMOUTH, OCT. 19.—A court-martial was held on board the Victory to-day, to try William Peters, a private of the Royal Marine Light Infantry, serving on board the Excellent, on the charge of having struck Sergeant Richard Hollis, his superior officer, while in the execution of his duty. The charge was proved, and the prisoner was sentenced to receive 50 lashes, to lose his good conduct badge, to be reduced to the second-class, and to be imprisoned in Winchester Jail for six months, with hard labour.

The following appointments were made on Friday, at the Admiralty:—Lieutenant T W Williams, to the Marlborough additional for disposal.

Paymasters J C Meagher, to the Desperate; and E C Turmine, to be additional to the Cumberland.

Midshipmen J C Burrell, to the Tartar; F Main, to the Emerald; A L Trevor, to the Edgar; S H Richman, to the Hannibal; R H Hamond, to the Victor Emmanuel; E Day, to the Trafalgar; C S W Willis, and J R Marsden, to the Diadem; F J J Eliott, to the Spiteful; E L Trafford, to the Doris; C J Doxatt, and C R Smith, to the Marlborough.

LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

TIMES OFFICE,
Four o'clock, a.m.

THE WARSAW CONFERENCE.

WARSAW, SATURDAY.—The Emperor of Russia is expected here at 4 p.m. His Majesty and the Emperor of Austria will take up their residence at the Chateau Stzohure, where Prince Gortschakoff has arrived.

M. de Budberg and M. Balabine are staying at the Hotel de l'Europe, where Count Rechberg will arrive to-morrow. Many strangers are in the city, and much excitement prevails.

WARSAW, SATURDAY AFTERNOON.—The Emperor of Russia arrived here at 4 30 p.m., and was warmly received.

The Emperor of Austria is staying at the Chateau Lazinki.

The Emperor of Russia and the Prince Regent have taken up their residence at the Belvidere.

The ceremony of laying the first stone of the new bridge over the Vistula will take place to-morrow.

PARIS, 20TH.—The *Patrie* says Baron Hubner's visit to France is solely on personal matters. A French journal speaks of an armed intervention of Austria in Italy as being decided upon. The latest news announces, on the contrary, that Austria will maintain a defensive attitude, and will not act unless she be attacked.

The *Presse* says Prince Metternich is expected in Paris this evening.

ITALIAN OPPOSITION TO FRENCH OCCUPATION.

In the towns of the Roman States which have just been occupied by French troops, petitions have been signed begging Victor Emmanuel to come, and entreating Napoleon III. to send his troops away.

The Warsaw Conference is limited to two days, and the *Globe* remarks that it seems to indicate either a remarkable confidence in pre-established harmony, or a remarkable difference in the probability that prolonged confidence would produce cordial understanding.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS AT GAETA.

The Proti has arrived with 360 soldiers. She will bring 500 soldiers of garrison of Baia. Provisions are beginning to fail at Gaeta.

ROME AND SARDINIA.

ROME, OCT. 18.—The Piedmontese troops are encamped at Pieti, 10 leagues from Rome. It is asserted that the enrolments for the Pontifical Army have ceased, and that General Lamoriciere will positively return to France.

FRANCE.

PARIS, SUNDAY MORNING.—The *Moniteur* publishes a decree suppressing the *Gazette de Lyons*.

MANCHESTER BETTING.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE STAKES—5 to 1 agst Weatherbound (taken and offered); 12 to 1 against Sutton (taken); 14 to 1 agst Golden Pippin (taken); 16 to 1 agst Sir William; 30 to 1 agst Contadina (offered); 50 to 1 agst Ripon (taken); 50 to 1 agst Maid of Mist (taken); 50 to 1 agst Precise (offered); 6 to 1 agst Prelude; 14 to 1 agst Maggiore (taken); 16 to 1 agst Thunderbolt (offered); 30 to 1 agst Rosia (taken); 33 to 1 agst Feodorowa (offered); 50 to 1 agst Amsterdam (taken); 50 to 1 agst Benbey (offered); 50 to 1 agst Cavriana (offered).

LIVERPOOL—CUP—33 to 1 agst Summerside (taken).

RATHMINES OLD SCHOOL-HOUSE.—The Rev. John Hall is to lecture on Tuesday (to-morrow), at twelve o'clock.

GLASNEVIN PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS.—The annual charity sermon on behalf of the Glasnevin Parochial Schools, was preached yesterday in the parish church by the Rev. Mr. Carmichael. The schools are conducted strictly on Church of England principles; and we take this opportunity for observing, that if such quiet local institutions as these were properly supported throughout the country, the "Education Question," so far as the members of the Established Church are concerned, would be very easily solved.

MR. BELL'S READINGS.—We perceive that Mr. Bell will give dramatic readings this evening at the Rotundo, on the popular themes of "Oliver Twist" and "Shamus O'Brien, a ballad of '98." To those of our fellow-citizens who object, from conscientious motives, to the adjuncts of a public theatre, these lectures should possess an especial attraction, and any student of English literature must be eminently accomplished, indeed, if he do not derive instruction from such illustrations.

MR. STONE'S EXPERIMENTS IN ELECTRO-BIOLOGY.—However opinion may vary as to causation, there can be no doubt that the facts realised by Mr. Stone at his nightly exhibitions at the Rotundo are of the most apparently astonishing kind. As a conjuror deals with matter, so does Mr. Stone appear to deal with mind. We have no hesitation in saying that the most scientific and the most simple must derive pleasure from his exhibitions.

BOARD OF NATIONAL EDUCATION.—The following curt epistle, consisting substantially of three lines, is conclusive as to the design of Government to infuse a still larger proportion of the Roman Catholic element into the Board of National Education:—

Dublin Castle, 12th October, 1860.

Sir,—I am directed by the Lord Lieutenant to acknowledge the receipt of the communication dated the 9th inst., from the members of the Presbytery of Antrim, relating to the Commissioners of National Education; and I am desired to acquaint you, for the information of the Presbytery, that they have been rightly informed that her Majesty's Government have determined to increase the number of Roman Catholic members, so as to give them an equal share in the constitution of the board.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

EDWARD CARDWELL.

The Rev. James Carley, Belfast.

DROGHEDA QUARTER SESSIONS.—On Friday morning, J. Leahy, Esq., Q.C., opened the above sessions, and was occupied during the day by the trial of civil bills, none of which were of any public interest. This morning, on his worship taking his seat, the following gentlemen were sworn as grand jurors, by W. Magee, Esq. (Clerk of the Peace):—W. Boylan, Esq. (foreman), W. Owens, R. H. Skelly, G. Keaags, L. Ternan, G. Davis, J. Deane, R. Finnegan, M. Finegan, T. Carpenter, H. Hamilton, P. Lynagh, J. Hughes, and S. Wisdom, Esqrs. His worship complimented the grand jury on the state of the calendar. There was not, he said, a single case to come before him, which was highly creditable to Drogheda, with its large population and extensive trade and shipping interests, and showed a very favourable contrast when compared with other places. The grand jury then retired. After the disposal of some civil bills, a case was called on in which the Drogheda Gas Company appealed against a rating made by Sir Richard Griffith, Poor Law Valuator, for right and easement over ground occupied by gas mains and service pipes through the town. W. A. M'Kenna, Esq., solicitor, instructed by Wm. Magee, Esq., solicitor to the company, appeared in support of the appeal; Mr. Owens, solicitor, of Dublin, appeared on the side of the respondents. The gentlemen on both sides having at considerable length entered into the case, his worship, in delivering judgment, stated, that although of opinion the company was liable to be rated for the ground occupied by the mains, &c., he would allow the present appeal in consequence of the rating being informal, only the ground occupied by the mains and service pipes in St. Mary's Parish should have been included in the rating.—*From a Correspondent.*

CHILD BURNED TO DEATH, IN ARMAGH.—A few days ago a melancholy accident occurred in the townland of Rathcarbery, parish of Keady, county Armagh, which resulted in the death of a child named Eliza Jane Armstrong. Deceased was about three-and-a-half years old, and it appears that her mother had left her in the house, in company of a sister who is six years of age. The poor woman was obliged to go to her husband, who was working some distance off, and had frequently left her similarly in charge of her elder sister without any evil consequences. On this occasion she was about half an hour absent, and when she returned she saw the deceased in a blaze, her clothes having caught fire, the other little girl following her with a tin of water which she was throwing on her clothes, in the hope of extin-

guishing the flame. Immediately the poor woman caught the little creature in her own clothing and smothered the blaze, when her dress was removed, and it was observed that she had been severely burned. Dr. Leeper was sent for, and attended with his usual promptitude, but she died soon after, having suffered excruciating pain from the time of the accident.—*Ulster Gazette.*

Shipping Casualty.—The Martha Whitmore (650 tons register), of Richmond, Captain Reuben Colburn, from New York for Glasgow (cargo, wheat and flour), went on the rocks at St. John's Point, near Dundrum, county Down, in a gale and thick weather on the 18th inst. Captain Colburn has secured the services of Mr. Gustavus Heyn, of Belfast, as agent. The cargo is now being landed, and expected to be all saved, although, no doubt, part must be damaged, the vessel having eight feet water in the hold. It will depend on the weather if she be got off.—*Belfast News-Letter.*

Armagh Cathedral Bells.—On Thursday evening, a number of the citizens of Armagh entertained Mr. Richard Preston, jun., of Kilkenny, at supper in the Albert Hotel. The entertainment was given as a mark of respect and admiration of Mr. Preston's abilities, as displayed in the very ingenious apparatus he has constructed for the ringing of the cathedral bells. The machinery is solely his own invention and construction, and is the fourth or fifth of the kind which he has erected in these kingdoms. By this labour-saving apparatus the whole eight or more bells can be rung by a single individual, with the greatest ease, and tunes played with the most perfect precision. It also obviates the expense and inconvenience of maintaining a society of bell-ringers, who, in spite of great diligence and much labour, were unable to ring even harmonious peals on such ponderous bells. We understand Mr. Preston is about to apply for a protection of his invention, which we trust will not be refused him. The machine is certainly a most ingenious thing, though simple, and, inasmuch as it obviates manual labour, it is a benefit conferred upon the community. Among the toasts (besides Mr. Preston's), the health of his Grace the Lord Primate and Dean Disney and Mrs. Disney were drunk with becoming respect. Much credit is due to the dean for the great trouble he has taken, and the liberality he has manifested, in order to bring forth "the concord of sweet sounds" from an admirable octave of bells, which had long previously hung in silence within the cathedral tower.—*Ulster Gazette.*

Presentation to Robert Christie, Esq., of the Northern Bank.—On Thursday evening a large number of this gentleman's admirers and friends met at the Beresford Arms Hotel, for the purpose of presenting him, on the occasion of his leaving Armagh, with a substantial and valuable testimonial of their regard, in the shape of a gold watch and guard chain. The chair was occupied by Wm. Boyd, Esq., senior; and the vice-chair by H. Davidson, Esq., County Surveyor.

Commutation of Tithes.—An Act of Parliament was passed in the late session (23 and 24 Vic., c. 93) to amend and further extend the Acts for the Commutation of Tithes in England and Wales. By virtue of the new statute, where corn rents are payable under any local act, in commutation of the whole or part of the tithes of any parish, they may be converted into a tithe rent-charge, with a provision as to the calculation of the average. An appeal is given to a court of law against the award of the commissioners. The comptroller of corn returns is to furnish the required information to the commissioners, who are to have the same powers as in the tithe commutations. Copies of the award are to be deposited, and the rent charges are to be recovered in the same manner as corn rents. Power is also given to the commissioners to alter apportionments, and tithes commuted for a sum or rate of cattle may be converted into a rent-charge. Wherever a sum or rate per head is in arrear, the arrears are to be recoverable by distress and impounding of any cattle, goods, &c., belonging to the person in respect of whose cattle or stock such sum is in arrear, wherever the same may be found. Notice of the intention to distrain may be sent by post. The commissioners may order a rent-charge not exceeding £15 to be redeemed before an appointment. With respect to compulsory redemption, the commissioners are to give notice of their intention to make an order for such compulsory redemption. So much of the recited acts (6 and 7 William IV., c. 71), and others to amend the same, as provides that the land given to any spiritual person, in exchange for glebe of any benefice, shall be free from incumbrances, and shall not be of copyhold or customary tenure, subject to arbitrary fine or render of heriots, is now repealed, and all conditions, charges, &c., affecting the land so given upon such exchange is to be transferred to the glebe taken in exchange, to be held of the lord of the manor under the same rent, custom, and service as the said copyhold or customary land previously was or ought to have been held, and without any new admittance; but the consent of the lord is necessary to any exchange. Whenever the commissioners are requested to change an additional rent charge, by way of extraordinary charge, upon any hop grounds or market gardens newly cultivated as such beyond the limits of any district for which an extraordinary charge for hop ground or market gardens have been already distinguished, the commissioners may declare the lands in the parish in which such newly cultivated hop grounds or market gardens are situate a district within which the extraordinary charge to be then fixed by them shall be thereafter payable. The person to whom any extraordinary charge is or would be payable, his agents or servants, may enter upon such hop grounds and market gardens, and make an admeasurement and plan of the same. This act is to be taken as one of the acts of Wm. IV., and the others acts to amend the same.

The Moustache Movement.—The members of the London City Police force, who for many months have cultivated the moustache—some to a rather prodigious extent—received notice yesterday morning from their commissioner that the embellishment was to be removed *instanter*, and, accordingly, on assembling for duty, all had undergone a clean shave.

Central Criminal Court.—The October sessions of the Central Criminal Court will commence on Monday, and is expected to be an unusually heavy one, in consequence of the number of prisoners for trial, and the serious nature of the offences committed. The trial of Mullens for the Stepney murder will probably be fixed for Thursday. This will be the last session of the present mayoralty, and on the 2nd of November (the first day of term) her Majesty's judges will assemble in the Old Court to arrange the days for the sessions of Alderman Cubitt's mayoralty.

The "Bottom of Louis Napoleon's Heart."—At a meeting of the Liverpool Social Science Association on Friday, Baron Gudin, the celebrated French marine painter, who was present, delivered a speech in English, deprecating any idea of war between France and England, and arguing that the Emperor was most anxious to keep up the *entente cordiale*. He also mentioned that he (Baron Gudin) had invented an apparatus in connection with gas and water, which would, he hoped, be of great benefit to the public. The "Emperor," he said, "is my friend, and I know the very bottom of his heart." At these words, Lord Brougham, who was in the chair, smiled and shook his head; and at the conclusion of the Baron's remarks he highly eulogised his talents as an artist, and added, "But with reference to his great discovery—I don't mean that of the bottom of the Emperor's heart, but of the gas and water apparatus—I hope we shall soon hear more." These words, delivered in the noble lord's driest manner, excited roars of laughter, which seemed to puzzle Baron Gudin immensely. Baron Gudin, Lord Brougham stated, is married to a Scotch lady.

Melancholy Suicide.—On Wednesday, about noon, the Rev. Henry Sadler, curate of Ulcomb, was found lying dead upon his bed with his throat cut. The deceased had been out in the morning, and on returning home had gone up stairs and committed the fatal deed. It is supposed that he must have sat in front of the glass upon the dressing table at the time the frightful act was done, and then staggered to the bed, where he bled to death in a few minutes. Although his friends had observed considerable strangeness in his speech and manners of late, he had appeared to ordinary observers in his usual health. He read prayers at church on Sunday morning, and preached in the afternoon, referring, as we have been informed, in his sermon, to the subject of self-murder. He was a young man of amiable manners, and was much liked. It is said he was a son of the late Michael Thomas Sadler, the champion of the factory operatives.—*Maidstone Journal.*

Literary and Artistic Gossip.—Mr. Wigan will open the St. James' towards the close of the month. Mr. Tom Taylor will write a new play for the occasion. The same author is also engaged on a comedy for Miss Gougenheim, and a new piece for Drury-lane.—After spending a considerable portion of the autumn in Scotland, Mr. Thomas Carlyle has returned to his literary labours at Chelsea, "and is now busily engaged (says a Dumfries paper) completing the second portion of his great historical work. Mr. Carlyle was in the North for several weeks, during which he was the guest of Sir George Sinclair, and he afterwards, as usual, spent a portion of his leisure in the society of his friends at Dumfries and Cummertrees.—Mr. Charles Braham leaves London on Monday for Italy, where he is about to make his appearance on the stage, for the first time, as a baritone singer.—*Musical World.*

Society for Relief of Distress.—A letter in the *Times* announces the formation of a society having the following objects:—"1. To constitute a great central board or society, which shall differ both in construction and working from any yet established. 2. Its chief and primary object shall be to feed the hungry and to shelter and clothe the houseless and naked. It shall be free from every kind of sectarian prejudice, and shall work gratuitously—that is, the money entrusted to its care shall go direct and untouched to the object for which it is intended; the whole expenses of organisation, management, printing, advertising, paid secretaries, work, &c., being defrayed by the committee. Its organisation and machinery to be supplied, first, by gratuitous information of cases of extreme distress communicated by the *employés* of existing societies; secondly, through institutions the vocation of whose agents already bring them in continual contact with the poor of every district; thirdly by organised volunteers in every part of London, of whom 400 already exist in connection with one excellent society alone. 3. As the aim of the society comprises an earnest wish effectually to suppress mendicity, it will hope for the co-operation of all who have so excellent an object in view. It would seek assistance from and impart its own aid to those associations which help the poor to help themselves, and try as far as possible to bring employer and unemployed together. 4. The committee shall be composed of such and so many men of known integrity and high position that the public will not hesitate to bestow their confidence on them. I need not point out to you the great assistance which your powerful advocacy would ensure to our cause, and will only, in conclusion, state that those details which it is hardly possible to include in a letter we hope soon to be in a position to communicate to any inquirers who will address themselves to H. A. H., City of London Club, E. C.; J. N. M., Reform Club, Pall-Mall; or W. D. B., Eber's Library, 27, Old Bond-street.

French Scientific Barbarities.—The moment that vivisection overpasses the bounds of necessity—when it ceases to aim at the solution of problems in which humanity is interested, and becomes a new means of public demonstration, having no benevolent end—then it is degraded to the level of a purposeless cruelty. The repetitive demonstration of known facts by public or private vivisections is an abuse which we deplore and have more than once condemned. Thus the exhibitions at the veterinary amphitheatres of Alfort and elsewhere in France have always been to us subjects of painful regret, which we have not hesitated to express. This repeated torture of enfeebled animals for the instruction of students is not justified by any sufficient human interest. The example of veterinary colleges in this country has proved that they are not needed for the education of the student; and, indeed, it is difficult to understand why it should ever have been imagined that the student of veterinary surgery cannot learn as much from the study of the dead subject as does the student of human surgery. The displays of these amphitheatres are of the most painful kind, and admit of no sufficient excuse. But that two distinct propositions may not be confounded, we repeat the conviction that when employed with due care for humanity, and for necessary purposes of original investigation only, the practice of vivisection is permissible, and even laudable. Our English experimenters are in the habit of removing the subjects of their experiments from the sphere of sensation by narcotism by ether, chloroform, vapour of puffball, or local congelation. This procedure should never be omitted on any fitting occasion. Guided by these rules, and tenderly observant of the considerations of humanity, our English physiologists and surgeons have risen to the first rank in the world of science, to whose treasures they have made some of the noblest contributions. Their example may be proudly noted, and their course profitably imitated.—*The Lancet.*

Was Adam Black or White?—Dr. Guthrie, at a meeting held in Edinburgh the other night, said that he was not sure but that Adam was black.—(Much and long continued laughter and cheers.) He would tell them the reason why.—(Renewed laughter.) Major Denham, a distinguished African traveller, went to that country, and spent three or four years in the home and cradle of the slave race, and he had got so accustomed to the dark beauties of Africa, and had got so much to admire what men called God's image in ebony, that when he reached the shores of our own land, and saw the white ladies, oh! they looked very sickly like to him. (Laughter.) That was a fact in a man's experience.—(Renewed laughter.) And he was now going to tell them a fact in philosophy, and he had never heard it answered. The celebrated Dr. Fleming, professor of natural science in the Free Church College, and one of the greatest naturalists of his day, maintained that black was the right and proper colour, and that we are all bleached up—(roars of laughter)—that we were just like one of those shaws that were seen sometimes in the Cowgate—(laughter)—the colour clean gone. (Renewed laughter.) He would give them a physical fact in connexion with this. The skin that covered our bodies was composed of certain layers—one of these anatomists called the *rete mucosum*. That was a learned term—(laughter)—but it was a sort of membrance which consisted of congeries of cells. Now, in the white man these were very like the boxes kept in such shops as those of Mr. Knox—they were all for show—there was nothing in them—(laughter)—but in regard to the dark race the *rete mucosum* was filled with what is called a black pigment, and if the *rete mucosum* was not made for the black pigment, what was it made for at all? (Laughter.) That was rather a philosophical argument. (Renewed laughter.) The opinion was held by some that the dark race was the old original race man; black face and a white heart. There was many a man who had a white face and a black heart. (Cheers.)

The Grouse and the Weather.—The severe weather is driving the grouse into the corn fields, a result scarcely more injurious to the crops than to the birds. A correspondent in Glenlivat says:—"The grouse are lighting in hundreds upon our corn fields, and it is impossible to drive them off. Many of the birds are dying, in consequence, it is thought, of their eating the green corn."—*Banffshire Journal.*

Singular Case of Drowning.—At Bishop Middleham, in this county, a woman named Jane Gray was drowned one day last week in a water barrel which stood in her back kitchen. Deceased's husband, who is a blacksmith, left her in bed when he went to work in the morning. She was afterwards missed, and then found in the barrel, head downwards, with the soles of her feet just visible. It was only four feet eight inches in depth, and contained about four feet of water. At the inquest there was no evidence given to account for the occurrence. One of the witnesses was the daughter, Jane Gray, aged 18, a dwarf, two feet four inches in height, who was interrogated as follows:—Do you know where good people go to when they die?—To Ferryhill. Do you know where bad people go to?—No. Have you heard of heaven?—No. Have you heard of hell?—No. Have you been at school?—No. The coroner and jury, after hearing these answers, declined to receive any evidence from the witness, and returned a verdict of "Found dead in a watertub."—*Sunderland Herald.*

Special Religious Services for the Working Classes.—Arrangements are in progress for commencing the winter campaign in connection with the special religious services for the working classes. The services at St. Paul's, although nothing definite has yet transpired, will in all probability commence on Advent Sunday, November 2, the first sermon being preached by the Bishop of London; and those at Westminster Abbey on the first Sunday of the new year, January 6. The united committee of churchmen and dissenters, who originated the system of preaching in theatres, will commence operations on Sunday next, on which day the following places will be opened for Divine worship:—Sadler's Wells, the Victoria, the Pavilion (Whitechapel), and the Standard (Shoreditch). It appears that during the previous course instituted by the committee, 161 services were held, which were attended by upwards of 27,000 persons, at a cost of £1,125, being at the rate of one penny for each individual. At St. James' Hall, Piccadilly, two special services for the working classes will be held on Sunday next; that in the afternoon being conducted by the Rev. Samuel Martin, of Westminster Chapel, and that in the evening by the Rev. Dr. Spence, of the Poultry Chapel, chaplain to Mr. Alderman and Sheriff Abbiss. No announcement has yet been made in reference to the Exeter Hall services.

Release of Count Arrivabene.—We are glad to be able to state that a telegram has been received from Count Arrivabene, dated Naples, informing us of his release and of his recovery from the wound which he received in the action of the 1st.—*Daily News.*

The Lady's Subscription Lifeboat.—Soon after the fearful wreck the Royal Charter on the Anglesey coast, about this time last year, when 455 poor creatures lost their lives, a lady, resident in Bideford, Devon, composed a poem on that sad disaster. In the course of the same winter some dreadful wrecks took place on Bideford Bar. Noble and successful efforts were made by the lifeboats of the National Lifeboat Institution to save their crews. These heroic efforts induced her to compose another poem called "The Lifeboat." She then decided in conjunction with some of her friends to circulate some thousands of the poem, and the proceeds of their sale have already realised £100. She has put herself in communication with the National Lifeboat Institution, which will take measures, as soon as the requisite sum (£200) has been raised, to plant the life boat on some exposed point, where probably hereafter many a poor ship-recked sailor will feel grateful to the lady who so perseveringly and successfully laboured on his behalf.

The Stepney Murder.—A correspondent writes to us: "If not inconvenient, would you correct an error by calling the accused man Mullins instead of Mullers? The former are Irish, the latter of Danish origin."

The Clerical Prosecution in Norfolk.—In the late prosecution for singing a hymn at a funeral, the solicitor for the defence received, during the last few days, between £70 and £80 to assist the poor people in the litigation suddenly forced upon them. One gentleman in remitting a donation, stated that he would subscribe further if the quarter sessions confirmed the conviction, and recommended in that case an appeal to the Court of Queen's Bench. The abrupt termination of the case on Wednesday has, of course, rendered any further proceedings unnecessary.

Signs of Winter.—At Marseilles for some days past the weather has been very severe; at Lyons the thermometer has descended to zero; and the mountains in the neighbourhood of Villefranche and Beaujeau are covered with snow. The *Industriel Savoisien* states that, on account of the severe weather, a large bear had for several days consecutively entered vineyards near the village of Talloires, and had completely devastated several of them, feeding on the ripest and best grapes.

Extraordinary Scene in a Church.—On Sunday afternoon last, the attendants at St. Nicholas Church, Guildford, were astonished by the occurrence of one of those interruptions to Divine worship which are, happily, as uncommon as they are unseemly. Whilst the curate of the parish was delivering his discourse, he made a sudden pause, and exclaimed, "Shut that book!" At first, we believe, there was no response to this strange appeal, and the preacher repeated it. The gentleman to whom it was addressed then replied, "It's the Bible;" but the appeal was reiterated, and a few more words passed between the pulpit and the pew. At length the preacher advised Mr. —— to shut the book immediately, upon which the gentleman took up his book and left the sacred building, accompanied by his wife. The congregation, we need scarcely add, was thrown into a state of great excitement by this extraordinary episode, and it has been the talk of the town during the past week. Mr. —— is a gentleman of much influence, and widely respected in Guildford, and the curate is highly esteemed as a preacher.—*Sussex Express.*

Flight of Wild Fowl.—During several days past immense numbers of wild fowl have passed over the district of North Nottinghamshire from the north to the south, especially wild geese. Numbers of these were frequently so low that they might have been shot with the rifle; but with respect to many others their cry was heard when from their great height they were imperceptible. Their coming from the north thus early is said to indicate a severe winter, and certainly, should the year bear out the character it has maintained hitherto, we may calculate that the prognostication will probably be fulfilled.—*Nottingham Journal.*

New Steamboat Invention.—The October stillness of the Serpentine has been disturbed during the present week by the passage up and down of an extraordinary looking little steamboat, the invention of Capt. Beadon, R.N. The novelty of this little steamer is twofold, the consisting of the singular form of the vessel and the peculiar mode of propulsion adopted. Speaking technically, the Ichthyon consists of two tubular vessels, secured together in parallel lines, but leaving a passage for the water in the middle. In each tube is a small high-pressure engine, by means of which the screws are worked, the latter being of conoidal shape, and placed in the bows instead of in the stern, as in the ordinary screw-propellers. The inventor rather figuratively describes his vessel as a bird perched on the back of two fishes, and compares the action of his screws to boring the water with a gimlet—a description which is very well calculated to give a just idea of the invention to non-scientific persons. The idea of a twin steamboat is not new, a vessel called the Gemini, the invention of a Mr. Boddy, having been tried some years since in the Thames. But the Gemini was a paddle steamer worked by one wheel in the centre, and it was found that after a little time the backwater "choked" the wheel. This objection does not, however, apply to the Ichthyon, which, being worked by the two conoidal screws in the bows makes little or no backwater, and creates none of that lateral disturbance which has always formed the great obstacle to the employment of steamboats on canals. There appeared to us to be both novelty and merit in this application of the screw, and that vessels such as the Ichthyon would be admirably adapted for towing on canals. In the course of a very prosperous voyage which we had yesterday up and down the Serpentine, the boat went without the slightest vibration, turned within her own length with the greatest facility, and in every way most readily obeyed the hand of the steersman. As far as being well adapted for a towboat on canals, we are of opinion that the invention is a success, and well worthy the attention of all persons engaged in inland navigation. Captain Beadon, however, claims for his ship much more important uses. Her form admitting of her being breached with facility, he contends that she might be made most useful in landing troops, stores, of artillery, and that if properly armed she would, having landed her freight, become an irresistible covering battery. More sanguine still, he alleges that by a little addition to her very peculiar screw, which he calls a hybrid conoidal propeller, an auger would be obtained powerful enough to drill a hole in the side of the Normandie or the Gloire. He has repeatedly urged the naval and military authorities to send a competent person to examine his invention, but, of course, not the slightest notice has been taken of his applications. The model has already been tested, and has carried thirty persons at the rate of 4¼ miles an hour, with a consumption of one-third of a hundred weight of coals per hour at a cost of fourpence. In a vessel of sufficient size and power, and furnished with screws of sufficient dimensions, Captain Beadon thinks his invention would obtain a speed of 32 miles an hour. Making every allowance for the sanguine calculations of inventors, we think the Ichthyon presents many improvements in screw steam navigation, that she is admirably adapted for canals, and neither do we see any reason why she might not be made of use in naval and military operations. As a further incitement to the inspection of the curious we may mention that she was built by inland village mechanics entirely unacquainted with ship work, and it is by her rural engineer that she is so dexterously managed on the Serpentine. Captain Beadon exhibits a long list of testimonials to the value of his invention.—*Daily News.*

An Englishman Arrested in Austria.—During the course of last month an English barrister, who had been making a tour through Bavaria, Austria, and the Tyrol, accompanied by his wife, and who had occupied himself in sketching some of the objects of interest which he met with while staying at Nanders, in the Tyrol, proceeded to take views of the grand and magnificent scenery afforded by the Finstermunz Pass. While so occupied, some of the soldiers who were stationed at the strong fort at the entrance to the pass came and entered into conversation with him, remarking on the sublimity of the prospect. He showed them his sketch-book, which contained, among other things, drawings of the torture-chamber at Salzburg, and of the rack and other instruments of torture there and at Ratisbon, as well as views of Passau and Linz on the Danube, and of the picturesque castle of Salzburg. One of the soldiers requested to be allowed to look a second time at particular sketches, but made no remark. As the Englishman was proceeding to walk back to Nanders he was met by a detachment of soldiers from the fort, who told him that he must go back with them, which, after some slight resistance, he consented to do. On approaching the fort one of the sergeants of the regiment came out, and walked close by our traveller's side, and a further detachment of soldiers joined them, and the Englishman was conveyed into the interior of the fort. After being detained for some time in a dismal chamber, not very dissimilar to one of those of which he had contrived to make a sketch, he was formally brought into the august presence of the commanding officer of the fort, and the sergeant proceeded to state that he had been discovered making sketches in the vicinity of that stronghold; and that, among other most suspicious circumstances against him, he had actually in his possession sketches of several of the fortifications, as well as of the interior of a certain stronghold. The traveller at once explained that he was on a tour of pleasure, and that he had been making the sketches solely for his amusement, and produced his passport, which was one from the Foreign-office, duly *vised* by the Austrian authorities. The commanding officer minutely examined, one by one all the sketches in the traveller's book, as also the various letters and papers which he had about him; but, although he appeared to regard every article with the greatest suspicion, inasmuch as he discovered nothing whatever amounting either to instructions to pry into the condition of Austrian strongholds or to attempt to assassinate Austrian officers, or any document bearing the signature of Garibaldi, he at length, notwithstanding the indignant declamation of the gallant sergeant, ordered the Englishman to be set at liberty, telling him, however, that he could not be allowed to make any more sketches, even of the rocks in the Finstermunz Pass. Our traveller was therefore permitted to return to his inn, suffering no other inconvenience beyond this temporary abridgment of his liberty than the spoiling of an excellent dinner prepared by the good hostess of the hotel at Nanders, and the alarm caused to his wife and friends by his prolonged absence after dark.

Alleged Discovery of a Treasure.—The *Preston Guardian* publishes the following singular story:—"An informant states that last Easter Monday a trunk was found on the shore at Banks, North Meols, Southport, by two women, who pulled it over the bank into a ditch, from which, however, they could not lift it on account of its great weight. Two men coming up (continues he) sent the women away for a wheelbarrow, and when they returned they found the box broken open, and that it could then be carried with ease. It contained a lady's mantle, a pair of trousers, and various other articles of wearing apparel. The trunk had lain hidden in a pigstye ever since the occurrence until last week, when it was removed by the police, who interfered with its resting place in consequence of quarrels amongst the parties. The trunk bore the name 'I. Edge, North Cumberland,' and is supposed to have contained £32,000, and its owner is thought to have been some passenger in the ill-fated Royal Charter. One of the men who were thought to have abstracted the money during the absence of the women, it is said, has since built a couple of houses in Southport, as well as bought land for half a dozen more, and the other man built one in Banks. The clothes, which were sold at the time, have been called in, and the box is now lying at the Crossens Police-office. This story, we are told, we are bound to say, needs confirmation, though a paragraph, which seems to favour it, has being going the rounds of the London papers to the effect that it is believed that there is still between £40,000 and £50,000 in sovereigns and gold buried in the sunken vessel, and that though the bankers who had the largest consignments admit that all belonging to them has been recovered, yet the underwriters, who have sold the wreck to Messrs. Gibbs for £1,000, assert that there is from £18,000 to £20,000 in sovereigns, covered by policies of assurance, to be regained, while the owners compute the gold and money in possession of the passengers to have amounted to at least £40,000, which is in the wreck."

The Longest Vessel in the World.—We have just received an official report of the performance of a river steam-vessel, or articulated train of barges, belonging to the Oriental Inland Steam Company, and intended to navigate the shallow river of the East, which possesses peculiar scientific interest from the fact of this composite vessel being the longest vessel ever yet constructed, being nearly half as long again as the Great Eastern. It appears that on trial this great vessel or train was found to be easily manageable, and attained a satisfactory rate of speed; and its success solves the important problem of how to carry a very large cargo on a very small draught of water, against a rapid stream. The train consists of a steamer and five barges, of the collective length of 900ft. But these barges, instead of being towed asunder like common barges, are joined to one another by circular joints like a hinge, so that they constitute one long flexible vessel, with only one bow and one stern. The purpose of this arrangement is to obtain the necessary displacement with small resistance, and without the risk of damage, should the vessel get aground, and all these conditions are effectually fulfilled by the arrangements adopted. The train is 30ft. broad and about 7ft. deep. At a drought of water of 3ft. it will carry about 3,000 tons of cargo. Such a vessel is greatly needed at the present moment to carry up railway materials in India, and to bring down cotton, flax, and other articles of agricultural produce.—*The Engineer* (Oct. 13).

The following is an extract of a letter dated Cape Coast Castle, Gold Coast, Sept. 16:—"The atrocities at Dahomey have far exceeded the report of which you are aware. Thousands have been sacrificed. Latterly came a steamer on that coast and shipped off 1,500 slaves. A man-of-war, being on the spot, saw the vessel, but suspected nothing of her design. We hear that English people and other Europeans have been imprisoned there—most probably from refusing to witness the human sacrifice, or take part in the rites of diabolical superstition. Pray let this be known."

A Sword for Garibaldi.—A subscription has been opened at Naples, with a view of presenting a sword of honour to General Garibaldi. On one side will be represented the victories of the General in 1859, and on the other his triumphs in the kingdom of the Two Sicilies. The arms of Naples and of Sicily will be engraved in gold on the pommel, which will represent a hand breaking the chains of Italy. Brilliants, emeralds, and rubies will be so arranged upon it as to represent the three Italian colours. "To the Captain whom all Italy honours" is to be the inscription.

How Railway Situations are Procured in France.—An extraordinary case was, on Monday, submitted to the Tribunal of Correctional Police. In July last the directors of the Eastern Railway received a letter from a person named Rondeau, soliciting a place to enable him to support his aged mother, and representing that he had served his time in the army, with credit, and had been in the Crimea and in Italy. In the margin of the letter were two recommendations—one bearing the signature of General Count de la Rue, Senator, the other of Count de las Cases, Deputy. A few days after the directors received another letter to the same effect, but bearing a recommendation of the writer in the name of M. Mocquard, the Emperor's secretary. Not having answered either letter, a new one was, some days later, sent to them, and added to it were a few lines, with the signatures of General de la Rue and M. Mocquard, requesting that the applicant might be provided with a place "without delay." A week after Rondeau wrote again, enclosing what he represented to be a letter, "Which the Empress had done him the honour to send him." The enclosure purported to be a communication from M. Damas-Hinard, private secretary to the Empress, addressed to the chairman of the directors, and saying—"Her Majesty orders me to beg of you to be kind enough to do her a service, which is to give Rondeau a place without delay." In consequence of this, Rondeau was appointed clerk at the goods station of La Villette, at a salary of 1,200f. a year. A letter was written by order of the directors to M. Damas-Hinard, informing him that in compliance with her Majesty's wish the appointment had been made, but he did not answer it. About a month later the managing director of the railway received a communication signed "Achille Fould, Minister of State and of the Emperor's Household," praying that Rondeau and a man named Chauvé, the latter employed as a porter at the goods station, might be promoted, and on the back of the epistle was written, "The caution money of these two young men shall be supplied by the Emperor or by the General, and I beg that his Majesty's wish to see them promoted may be complied with without delay." This communication seemed so singular to the director that he examined it carefully, and then found that, though the signature was real, it had been affixed to some lines which had been carefully scratched out, and in place of which the recommendation of Rondeau and Chauvé had been substituted. This led to the examination of the other letters from Rondeau, and the discovery was made that the signatures of M. Mocquard, General de la Rue, and Count de las Cases were forgeries, and that though that of M. Damas Hinard was real, it had been attached to a letter the body of which had been scratched out. In consequence of this Rondeau and Chauvé were arrested, and on Monday appeared before the Tribunal of Correctional Police on the charge of preparing and making use of falsified documents. Rondeau was condemned to 13 months' imprisonment, and Chauve to six.

Spiritual Manifestations.—The spirits who jingle glasses and knock tables have often been quizzed about the folly of their proceedings. A spirit who paid a visit to a correspondent of the *Morning Star*, however, displayed an amount of practical common sense that must redeem the conduct of a whole legion of his fellows. The correspondent in question says:—"A gentleman present asked the spirits to put three shillings into a tumbler, which was placed under the centre of a very large loo table, at least five feet in diameter. After a few minutes we all heard one of the shillings dropped into the glass, then the other, and after four or five minutes, the third. I took the glass from under the table with three shillings in it."

Aged Bride and Bridegroom.—In the *Dublin Gazette*, 8th February, 1731, the following curious paragraph occurs:—"Yesterday morning the Rev. Mr. Taylor, curate of St. Peter's, [Dublin], married in that church James Thompson, of Kevin-street, shoemaker, and Agnes Roberts, of the same street; both their ages added together make above a hundred three-score and sixteen years. The bridegroom averred, and convinced by several good circumstances the minister, that he was ninety odd years of age, and the bride that she was above eigty-six years old; they said they were both married before; and the bride appealed to the whole street for the truth of her age, it being well known to them all that she had been a great-grandmother some years. The concourse on the occasion was so great that the church and churchyard could not contain the people; some pews were broke down, and a great number of persons hurt; the new-married couple were obliged to be locked up in the vestry until three o'clock in the afternoon, when the mob dispersed."

Miss, as a Title.—As this title belongs exclusively to the eldest daughter of the representative of the family, and there is no such thing as "Dowager" Miss, the aunt has to give it up to her niece as a matter of course. This point is well understood among ladies of family, and is, of course (as far as it is worth), an annoyance to the aunt.—*Notes and Queries.*

Great South of India Railway.—Detailed accounts have been received of the state of the works up to the end of August. It appears that though the long dry weather and intense heat had rendered the execution of the earthwork difficult, the more important department of masonry has been proceeded with vigorously, and advantage had been taken of the unusually dry season to get in the foundation of the bridges and calverts, the more important of which were far advanced. There were 44 miles of permanent way materials in the country, all of which were expected to be laid by February next, and the whole line to Trinchinopoly is estimated to be ready for opening in June, 1860. Four locomotive engines had arrived, and were to be immediately set to work at balasting. The prices at which the work has been done are favourable, considering the greatly increased rates paid for labour in India generally. The earthwork has cost about 1½d per cubic yard (about one sixth of the price in this country), and brickwork, 12s. On the completion of the line one-half of the nett earning over 5 per cent. will immediately become available in supplement of the dividend to the shareholders, and when the interest paid during construction has been repaid to the Secretary of State for India, the proprietors will receive the whole surplus. From the rapidity with which the works have been prosecuted, the amount of interest so to be paid off is comparatively trifling.

A View in the Alleghanies.—At last the train emerged from the gorgeous defile near Kittanning Mountain, half way up the summit of the Alleghannies, and nearly 1,800 feet above the level of the line at Pittsburg. What a view was got from here! It was like looking down through a prism upon the landscape from the summit of the Rigi Kulm. Distance had softened off the warm, deep, bright glow of the changing trees into a rich maze of gentle colour, so varied yet so equal in its variations that it seemed like one grand arabesque of nature, a vast pasture, which covered the very mountains, and shone up through the soft blue mists that gathered in the valleys in gleams of colour like jewels under water. The sun had set, but its train of rainbow light was still brilliant in the west, shedding a farewell fervour over the hills, and gliding down the valleys in silent yellow beams, filling them with an atmosphere of gold. On one side in the distance all was light and life, and gorgeous rays; while up in the east remorseless night came crowding on, stifling out the brilliant woodland with a dull grey haze, and making the mountains loom heavily through the darkness from the heavens like the clouds of a coming storm. Close and sheer above the train rose a precipice, worried and riven into such fantastic ruins as only the decay of mountains show—stained with raw blotches, where watercourses trickled down into old grey pinnacles, draped with a silent moss, and here and there long creepers dropping softly down from stone to stone in rills of vegetation, rustling and waving gently with the wind. Above the rock, like sunset clouds, the forest rose in all its glory, with festoons of glowing weeds, like old torn banners, hanging in melancholy grandeur from their boughs, with clumps of underwood and sweet wild flowers still alive with bloom, with humble timid willows, bending in low obeisance before these severe lords of the woods; the dark tall, sombre, unchanging pines. Maples and sumachs, swamp ash and hemlocks, oaks, sycamores, larches, chestnuts, and aspens, all crowded together in every form and hue of leaf, in every shape of branch, huddling their tinted leaves together like a huge pavilion, to screen in and shroud from view the deep, long, silent vistas that wandered into darkness between their stems. There was such a life of colour, such a death of sound upon the scene, that even the rush of the river below came up hushed like a fading breeze, and it seemed as if all nature, with the coming darkness, had sunk to slumber. There were no stars in the heavens, but little dots of light shone out like spangles over the plain below, marking where cottages stood, with here and there a little constellation, showing where a rising village straggled loosely round in picturesque confusion.—*Times' Special Correspondent.*

A Porcine City.—Cincinnati will always be in my mind what it is in the minds of most Americans—a synonyme for pigs—a synonyme which makes the Queen City far more generally known by the derisive nickname of Porkopolis than by its lordly Roman title. Pigs are to this city, in fact, what negroes are to Mobile, Charlestown, or New Orleans. They pervade the whole place—the very gutters are congested with them, and a sort of dull monotony of pigs is visible everywhere. They come against you wherever you turn, from huge, black, muddy, unsightly monsters down to little sucklings not much bigger than kittens, on which you inadvertently tread and stumble, amid shrill squeakings almost enough to blow you off your legs, and quite enough to alarm the neighbourhood, if it had not long ago got used to every possible variation of noise in which swine can convey their thrilling protests of resentment or alarm. They come down in muddy droves, skipping in uncouth merriment, relieving their minds and giving vent to their gaiety in the most dismal outpourings and interchange of shriekings, as if they were the swine "possessed" of old. Even the quietest grope about with hideous gruntings, as if something weighed upon their hearts, and will only consent to seek repose for their perturbed feelings by lying full length across the footways of the arched hilly streets, which somehow irresistibly remind one of spareribs set on end and built upon. You don t object to these last order by specimens of the Cincinnati staple, though rather in the way, to-be-sure—it is the tusky, fat, unwieldy monsters who complicate themselves with passing carts, and get entangled amid the wheels of drays, and who, as the retribution of cartwhips overtakes them, make the very heavens echo with their shrill-sustained lamentings. With the first sound denoting swinish tribulation and mishap, whole troops of other pigs come running round the corners, adding their piercing might to the general tocsin of alarm till a stranger, unacquainted with the obstinacy of character peculiar to the Cincinnati pig, and his rapid transition from aggression to loud repentance, might imagine that the city had been taken by storm and an universal massacre was going forward. Nor are these failings, I regret to say, the only ones which render Cincinnati pigs an objectionable institution there. Their naturally aggressive habits have been developed to the utmost by the turmoils and annoyances of a great city, and at the first start the visiter is apt to imagine that the bigger pigs are supported almost entirely on the ears of the little ones. The appalling outbreak of screams that ensue when a big pig lunches in this wise might be heard over half the town. When to these facts I add that the slaughter-houses are in the suburbs, and that some hundreds of pigs are daily killed there amid that terrific outcry with which a pig always meets his fate, I have pretty well given the elements of a state of things at Cincinnati.—*Times' Special Correspondent.*

Metropolitan Hall.—Among the subjects for prayer and praise in the Hall, on this (Monday) evening, by clergymen of different denominations, are the following:—1. Thanksgiving and supplication for fair weather, and for a great religious revival in England, among all classes, from the least to the greatest. 2. "The harvest is great"—"Lord send forth more labourers into Thy harvest"—"Pastors after Thine own heart." 3. For the hospitals and prisons in Dublin. "I was sick and in prison, and ye visited me." 4. For the unification of Italy, and that she and Austria may be at length drawn together in the bonds of the Gospel of peace, through Jesus, the only Mediator between God and man.

Correspondence.

THE PROPOSED NEW COINAGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

October 20th, 1860.

Dear Mr. Editor,—While glancing over your popular journal at the matinal meal, a few mornings since, and digesting from its columns the choicest bits and scraps—for I never do more—I was arrested in my rambling readings by the graphic description of the proposed new coinage, which is to do a credit to the country.

In the account given of the devices that are to be on the new bronze penny, the order of the garter is fastened on the shoulder of her Majesty; but, singular, the words *Honi soit* alone appearing, with the *i* and *t*, as may be perceived, completely knocked out of the *soit*, the remainder, with the discarded letters, we are to imagine hidden midst the drapery on the other side. Now, since the days of its gallant originator, this old motto, with its imperfections, has always been visible, so as to be distinctly read; therefore, in my humble opinion, I do think the authorities might have shown more ingenuity and taste in this part of the impression, and have avoided merely the words "Evil be" to have appeared upon the shoulder of her Majesty.

There is another particular relative to the device which is interesting. A question is asked, the answer to which, I believe, is not yet known. Is the mother of England's hopes to be represented as a girl of eighteen? which on the coins she has ever been since she ascended the throne (a period in which I had not the happiness to exist.) The writer of the paragraph says, in conclusion, "it may be done through politeness" and supposes "the Master of the Mint takes his stand on the ground that ladies never do grow old," an assertion which, he himself adds, cannot but be admitted.

Oh! the vain, flattering man, how differently do they think.

Now, as all monarchs, as time changed the tenor of things in general, altered their profiles on the coins of the realm, why should not, therefore, our own beloved Sovereign be represented as she now is, upon these stamped impressions which are so widely circulated over the greater part of the earth?

Mothers in general are very fond of bringing up to their daughters the pictures of their girlhood: the translation of which is—Behold me then—Behold me now—and the contrast is oftentimes one which, when we look on the latter with the cares of the matron marked upon the brow, gives it that mellow sweetness which makes it more dear to us.

Should you think these remarks worthy of a place in your valuable paper, and insert them therein—You will much oblige

A Young Lady.

IMPROVED DWELLINGS FOR THE LABOURING CLASSES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

20th October, 1860.

Sir,—Mr. Maunsell, in your paper of Friday, in his well-intentioned efforts for the labouring classes, holds out an inducement to landlords to build cottier houses. He says "a rent of £4 for each home," such as he suggests, "would be gladly paid by the labouring peasantry." Now, sir, from my rather large experience, I would prefer to say "gladly incurred;" but if there should be a failure of payment, I would beg of him to assist me as to some easy mode of redress. The Legislature, in its benevolence, has freed the tenant from all personal liability. I believe it has also now freed him from "distress" until a year's rent falls due; but, even without this recent benevolence, the difficulties and dangers of "distress" are manifold. First, the "notices," which are called "the landlord's trap," attended with many penalties if informal; next, the infidelity of "keepers," one or two of whom must be hired at half-a-crown each per day for a fortnight, in all probability to be paid out of the landlord's pocket; and, next, the pleasure of selling (after posting notices) whatever chairs or tables, &c., may be found, by public auction. Another remedy the landlord has is by ejectment—perhaps by civil bill as the cheapest. This happy resource may be effectual, after two or three experiments, each at a cost of £3 or £4, with all the prejudices of the bench and the clamour of attorneys against you. But the benevolence of the Legislature towards the tenant has not only relieved him, in truth, from the payment of rent, but it mulcts the landlord in income-tax, poor rates, and other charges. The "immediate lessor" in Ireland (I don't know whether this happy device exists in England) has the comfort of paying the *whole* poor-rate in tenements valued under £5. In this way, on one occasion, I was favoured with a list of rates charged against me, as immediate lessor, amounting to over £30. Add to such demand county cess twice a year (which steps in before the landlord's rent), town rates, and frequent repairs, and the landlord's comfort in the possession of such "houses" will be found very small. The fact is, that the great stimulant to every man in the outlay of his money is the prospect of a comfortable return in the way of income; but the Legislature and the popularity-hunters, in their great zeal to relieve the labouring man from all liability at the expense of the owner of small tenements, has put a stop to all such expenditure, and one of the great causes which has depopulated our country is, that all the houses which formerly sheltered the working peasantry have been thrown down, or wisely allowed by the owners to tumble, and the labouring man, unable to build for himself, seeks a domicile in other lands.

I am unused to write for your newspaper, but I beg to submit these few thoughts to Mr. Maunsell for his consideration, as far as they can, and ought, to be taken into consideration.

A Friend to the Labouring Classes.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Dear Sir,—You have lately given so much of the space of your very valuable paper to the subject of banks, perhaps you would afford my humble letter insertion.

The Directors of the great establishment named at the head of this letter have just paid an increased dividend upon former years to their proprietors; they very judiciously give their officers a participation in the prosperity of the concern, by giving an increase of £10 per cent. upon all salaries, a matter which all proprietors having their own interests at heart must approve of.

I trust our Irish Banks, some of whom pay such large dividends to their shareholders, will follow example. The Provincial Bank pay £20, the National Bank £14 per cent. on their stock. I am sure the directors of these well-managed and highly prosperous institutions will act with a legitimate liberality to their hard-working and efficient officers throughout the country. The proprietors solicitous about their own interests would certainly approve of such proceeding.—I am, dear sir, yours, faithfully,

A Friend to Bank Clerks.

Dublin, 29th September, 1860.

RAILWAY DESIDERATA.

26th October, 1860.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Sir,—May I beg through your paper, to call the attention of the Dublin and Wicklow Railway Company to the extraordinary way in which the third class passengers between Westland-row and Kingstown are accommodated. The third class carriages, during the summer, were all closed ones, when the weather was warm; and now, since the weather has become cold and strong, they are nearly all open. There was no close one at all this morning by half-past 9 o'clock from Kingstown, as I travelled by it. The carriages themselves, also, are in a most uncomfortable state. I am sure the company, when thus called upon, will remedy these evils.—I am, sir,

A Daily Third Class Passenger.

POLICE LAW.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Thursday Morning.

Dear Sir,—May I ask you does the law of England allow the following inhuman conduct?—There was a mason, of the name of Caulfield, who was working in Cook-street, and fell off a scaffold, about one month ago, and was taken to hospital. Upon last Sunday, at the hour of four o'clock, his unfortunate wife (oh! if you saw her) was walking upon the strand at Sandymount, near the Martello Tower. She was carrying an infant in her arms, about three months old, a fine and beautiful little creature. A lady passing by, looking earnestly at the child, handed a penny to the poor woman, Mary Caulfield, which she unfortunately accepted. I say "unfortunately accepted," because, as soon as the lady had passed on, a detective policeman at once took the poor woman and her infant to the police station, Irishtown. She was kept in that office until Tuesday morning, without receiving any support, except a drink of water, and this from the spout of a watering pot put through the iron bars, as if she was a beast, into the place in which this poor woman and infant were confined without any covering, or any bed but the bare boards. She received a small piece of bad brown bread at eight o'clock, on Tuesday. The man who took her up (his number is 21) is described by her as "a tall, gaunt man, with a flat hat, carrying a walking stick." To the credit of Sergeant Burn, or Burns, Capel-street, he was the means of obtaining her discharge. The arrest decidedly was illegal, and I shall neither be ashamed nor afraid to confront (with her) both Mr. M'Dermott and No. 21 Policeman.—I am, dear sir,

Humanitas.

I enclose my card.

[If our correspondent be not materially mistaken, the preceding case calls for severe notice from the police authorities.]

THE WIDOW HOLDEN SUBSCRIPTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Sir,—With reference to the controversy in your paper as to the morality of the subscription by the Lord Lieutenant and others towards the Widow Holden's fund, it may be remarked, as a curious coincidence, that a very similar question is occupying the Continental journals in the case of the pension granted to the mother and sisters of Agesilio Milano, the would-be assassin of the King of Naples. It would appear to me that if either proceeding be defensible, it must be on the sole ground that compassion for the relatives does not necessarily involve sympathy with the criminals or their designs. If intended as political or popularity-seeking demonstrations, both are alike indefensible.—Yours, respectfully,

B. R.

Sporting Intelligence.

ARDEE STEEPLECHASES—30th and 31st Oct.

Entries for the Dundalk Plate of £50—on the flat:—Vesta, 3 yrs; Tousle, 3 yrs; Toggery, 3 yrs; The General, 3 yrs; Hibernia, 4 yrs; Shamrock, 4 yrs; Pontelliand, 4 yrs; Music, 4 yrs; Buckstone, 5 yrs; Slave, 4 yrs; Full Cry, 4 yrs.

ARMAGH STEEPLECHASES—8th and 9th Nov.

Entries for the Ulster Grand National, 100 sovs added:—New Broom, Little Bob, Wee Nell, Iris, Newcastle, Yellow Gal (late Yellow Jack filly), Fair Play, Black Jack, Marmion, Cooper's Hill, Vagrant.

CURRAGH APRIL MEETING, 1861—Tuesday.

Kildare Handicap—2 sovs forfeit to Mr Hunter, Kingstown, before ten o'clock p m on the 27th Oct.

Daniel, 4 yrs, 9st 7lb; Oliver, 3 yrs, 8st 10lb; Albert Smith, 4 yrs, 8st; Hibernia, 4 yrs, 8st; Diana, 2 yrs, 7st 3lb; Bellman, 2 yrs, 7st; Reindeer, 2 yrs, 7st; Agriculturist, by Bantam or Red Hart out of Attraction, 2 yrs, 7st; Reynard, 4 yrs, 6st 10lb; Amain, 2 yrs, 6st 10lb; Dr Holloway, 2 yrs, 6st 10lb; Magnesia, 2 yrs, 6st 10lb; Who Dare Say Boo, 2 yrs, 6st 10lb; Mark, 2 yrs, 6st 10lb; Jeannette, 2 yrs, 6st 7lb.

Thursday—Second Class of Madrids—5 sovs forfeit, to be declared to Mr J R Hunter, 5, Haddington-terrace, Kingstown, on the 1st of January, 1861.

Lawyer, 9st 12lb; Irritation, 8st 10lb; Bellman, 8st; Will Scarlet, 7st 12lb; Moss Trooper, 7st 10lb; Croagh Patrick, 7st 10lb; Khorassan, 7st 10lb; Dr Holloway, 7st 9lb; Magnesia, 7st 5lb; Maggie Lyle, 7st 5lb; Keerawn, 6st 12lb; Mark, 6st 12lb.

June Meeting, 1861.

Kirwans—2 sovs forfeit to Mr Hunter, 5, Haddington-terrace, Kingstown, before ten o'clock on Saturday, 27th October.

Daniel, 9st 7lb; Shamrock, 9st 7lb; Garibaldi, 8st 13lb; Albert Smith, 8st; Reindeer, 7st; Bellman, 7st; Magnesia, 6st 10lb; Khorassan, 6st 10lb; Rataplan c, Elsie, 6s 10lb; Dr Holloway, 6st 10lb; Who Dare Say Boo, 6st 10lb; Maid of Magenta, 6st 8lb.

KILLARNEY RACES—October 24.

Miss Aylmer, 8st 12lb; Mountain Dew, 8st 7lb; Dough f, 7st 7lb; Kerry Pippin, 5st 7lb.

A Precious Calf.—At the Ivark Farming Society's show, on Tuesday, John H. Jones, Esq., J.P., Mullinbro', was offered £100 for a calf of the short-horned breed, which he refused.

The following appeared in our second and third editions of Saturday:—

RECALL OF THE SARDINIAN MINISTER.

OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Turin, Saturday.—The Russian Ambassador at Turin has been recalled. The Sardinian Minister at St. Petersburg has been recalled.

RANK OF PRINCE TO BE CONFERRED ON GARIBALDI.

A Turin letter in the *Constitutionnel*, says that after the Neapolitan annexation has been effected, the title of Prince and rank of General will be offered to Garibaldi.

KING OF NAPLES' PROTEST AGAINST THE VOTE ON ANNEXATION.

The King of Naples has issued a protest declaring that he will consider the voting on the 21st null and void.

A BISHOP EXPELLED FOR INTOLERANCE.

The bishop of Ancona having issued a circular prohibiting the burial of the Piedmontese soldiers in consecrated ground, he has been requested by the authorities to leave the town.

ITALY—FRENCH OCCUPATION.

The *Times* states that it has received the following telegram from Perugia from a person high in office there. As soon as the news arrived that the French General would occupy Orvieto with his troops, the whole population of the town and country, headed by municipal authorities, signed an address to Victor Emmanuel and Napoleon. The signatures are more than 3,000. It is impossible to describe the wonderful unanimity of this demonstration.

Private accounts from Turin speak of the discontent occasioned by the occupation of Viterbo and other points of the Papal States by the French, suspicions are rife of foul play.

MAIL NEWS.

The light portion of the Bombay mails will be distributed in London on Monday morning.

THE TEA MARKET.

The *Times'* City Article reports as follows:—The intelligence from China has caused more firmness in the tea market, and business is taking place by private contract, at a partial recovery from the late depressed prices. At the public sales, which commenced to-day, the trade bought freely. Full rates were obtained for all kinds.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Times* mentions as a report, that Prussia is inclined to demand of the Emperor Francis Joseph, as the price of her support in Europe, that Austria should help in reviving at no distant time the question of the Danish Duchies.

The *Times* says they will doubtless come to an understanding as to some common course of action to be taken upon the occurrence of certain contingencies affecting their common interests, and the knowledge of such an understanding, if it should be confined within reasonable limits, will tend to the peace and quietude of the world, but beyond this they must not go.

A Gotha newspaper supposes that the only daughter of the Duke of Saxe Meiningen, just turned seventeen, is the destined bride of the Prince of Wales. The Duke and his daughter visited the Queen at Coburg.

The *Herald* considers that the aspect of affairs on the Continent wears a more threatening front than ever.

It is stated that Count de Persigny arrived in Paris on the direct summons of the Emperor. It is believed that he will replace M. Thouvenel at the Foreign Office. Such an appointment will be under stood as an indication that the state of affairs is felt to be very critical in the highest quarters.

The Sovereigns meet at Warsaw to-day.

The *Daily News*, in announcing the re-assembling of the Cabinet to-day, says that in internal affairs we never made less claims on our rulers; but, in reference to our foreign concerns, the meeting of the Cabinet is most timely.

The *Herald* says that in the money market there is decidedly less anxiety apparant, and several of the joint-stock Banks show a disposition to extend facilities for accommodation.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE OF LAST (FRIDAY) NIGHT.

Admiralty, Oct. 12.—Corps of Royal Marines—Gentleman Cadet Henry John Lawrence Norcock to be Second Lieutenant, Gentleman Cadet Samuel Hamilton Bunce Northcote to be Second Lieutenant, Gentleman Cadet Thomas Delves Broughton to be Second Lieutenant, Gentleman Cadet Joseph Edward M'Neale to be Second Lieutenant, Gentleman Cadet Jasper Nicolls Harrison to be second Lieutenant, Gentleman Cadet James Lindsay Maccall to be Second Lieutenant, Gentleman Cadet Charles Morton Barham to be Second Lieutenant, Gentleman Cadet Somers Reginald Lewis to be second Lieutenant, Gentleman Cadet Edward Thicknesse Richards to be Second Lieutenant, Gentleman Cadet William Frederick M'Ilwaine to be second Lieutenant.

There were no military appointments or promotions in the Gazette of last night.

MUNICIPAL REVISION.

The Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, and Messrs. Coffey and Hyndman, assessors, held an open court on Saturday, in the City Assembly House, William-street, and proceeded with the revision of the municipal rated occupiers list of voters No objection was raised to any claim.

INQUESTS.

Dr. Kirwan held an inquest, on Saturday, upon the body of a pensioner, named John Byrne, lying in the Royal Hospital Kilmainham, and whose age was 82.—Martin Conway, another pensioner, who slept in the same room with deceased, deposed that he knew him for a considerable time, and that a small quantity of liquor affected his head. On Friday he drank more porter than usual, and, in consequence of it, had to be put to bed. Witness and his comrades knew no more of him until half-past six o'clock on Saturday morning, when the deceased was found upon his face upon the floor. Assistance was immediately rendered, but the man was found to be dead.—The jury returned a verdict "That death resulted from effusion on the brain, probably accelerated by habitual intemperance."

Another inquest was held upon the body of a boy, named Patrick Crow, who was found drowned in the Custom House Docks. It appeared from the evidence that the deceased had been sculling a boat on the 9th October, when he lost his balance, and fell into the water. He was at the time a sailor on board the Imogene. After great exertions, the father and brother of deceased found the body on Friday.—Verdict, "Accidental death."

KING'S COUNTY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Parsonstown and Portumna Railway.—An adjourned meeting of the inhabitants of Parsonstown and its neighbourhood was held on Saturday, October 20th, in the large room, Printing-house Building, for the purpose of taking into consideration the above project in detail, and of ascertaining the general feeling of the public of this locality with relation to the intended line, as fully as the meeting could attain that object.

Henry Davis, Esq., the Chairman of the Parsonstown Town Commissioners, presided.

The several maps, designs, tracings, &c., &c., having been submitted to the meeting by Benjamin Fayle, Esq., Honorary Secretary, they were minutely examined, and a lengthened discussion ensued respecting them; the following resolution, proposed by William Woods, Esq., and seconded by William Meara, Esq., being finally adopted—"That in the opinion of this meeting it would be highly desirable to have the proposed line of railway from Parsonstown to Portumna carried out, and that this meeting, by the taking of shares, and by the adoption of such other measures as shall to them from time to time appear advisable for the promotion of the project, endeavour to achieve its accomplishment, and that the secretary be requested to communicate this resolution to the chairman of the provisional committee of the proposed company.

King's County Quarter Sessions.—The bills for perjury and personation referred to in the assistant-barrister's charge, communicated yesterday, having been found by the grand jury, the prisoners, Thomas O'Hara, who is a soldier in the 1st Royals, and Mary Headen, a woman residing near the barracks, were arraigned yesterday afternoon upon the charge. The soldier, having been convicted, was sentenced to four months' imprisonment; but the female prisoner, who appeared in the capacity of a witness, although subscribing a false name, was held not to be legally guilty, on the ground that a witness not being, under the statute, requisite all on such occasions, her act did not in any way affect the validity of the marriage or otherwise.

The Metropolitan Hall Services.—Yesterday (Sunday) afternoon, at the 3 o'clock special service held in the above-named hall, the Rev. John Hall, of Mary's Abbey Presbyterian Chapel, in this city, preached on behalf of the School and Library of the Blind, Marlborough-street. The attendance was very large, the vast edifice being crowded in every part. The service was commenced with singing an appropriate hymn, after which Mr. Hall engaged in prayer. He afterwards read a Scripture lesson from the 8th chapter of the Gospel according to St. Mark, and took his text from the 22nd verse to the end. In his discourse he traced the history of the Blind School and Library from its formation up till now, and pointed out very forcibly the great blessings both were likely to be the means of conferring upon an afflicted class of human kind. He at great length, and in both a highly philosophical and Scriptural discourse, advocated the claims of the blind. A collection was made at the conclusion, when the sum of £23 1s 8d was collected. The service was concluded with singing and prayer about half-past four o'clock.

English Old Maids.—The single lady of a certain age is a personage scarcely at all seen, at any rate in her proper position, except in England. In Roman Catholic countries she takes refuge in a convent; she is hardly considered respectable; whereas here she is respectability itself! The old maid of old novels and plays, indeed—prim, censorious, and spiteful—is disappearing. In her place we have a most cheerful, contented, benevolent, and popular lady, seldom behind the fashion or behind the news and literature of the day—beloved by nephews and nieces, married brothers, sisters, and cousins; a tower of strength in times of sickness and family troubles; a favourite visiter, yet not always visiting, nor staying too long; sometimes, on the contrary, having a snug little home of her own, where pet nieces and nephews spend a few days most delightfully; a guardian angel to the poor; a valuable auxiliary to the clergyman and clergyman's wife; in high esteem and respect among the tradespeople; a famous letter-writer, and the fabricator of most beautiful fancy work! Of this genus we are privileged to know several specimens, some of whom, we are bold to hope, will bridle when they read this little account, and say, with a pleased, half-doubtful look, "Well, I'm sure; this can't be me!" Yes, it is you, Aunt Kate, and Aunt Maria, and ever so many aunts with pretty names who have been pretty young women in your time, and who now have something than beauty dearer. You are the salt of the country; as long as you are the objects and subjects of such warm and kindly feelings, you greatly contribute to the support of the social affections.—*Eclectic Review.*

Kingstown Intelligence.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.)

With the exception of a few showers, the weather on Saturday was much more favourable than usual. Yesterday was uninterrupted sunshine, and several persons from Dublin availed themselves of the rarity to promenade on the pier.

PARLIAMENTARY REVISION.

The Hon. Mr. Trench, Revising Barrister, resumed the revision of the list of Parliamentary voters on Saturday, at the Kingstown Assembly Rooms. No case worthy of public note arose during the day.

KINGSTOWN COMMISSIONERS.

A general meeting of this body will be held to-day (Monday), for the reception of a report, and the transaction of other business.

KINGSTOWN POLICE-COURT.

Mr. Wyse sat at the usual hour on Saturday, and disposed of some cases of a trivial character. Beyond two charges of drunkenness against persons named Margaret Somers and Esther Corcoran—for which they were fined, respectively, 1s or 24 hours' imprisonment—nothing worthy of notice was brought forward.

Charges were entered, on Saturday evening, at the police station, against two boys' named Edward Quinn and George Toole, for having been found in the act of stealing apples from the garden of Mr. Richard Dawson, of Rochestown-avenue.

The case will be disposed of this (Monday) morning.

KINGSTOWN PENNY BANK.

Amount received on Saturday, the 20th instant, £7 6s 2d; total received from the commencement, £121 14s 4d; total number of depositors, 277.

SOCIAL SCIENCE.

On Friday afternoon a meeting was held at the Collegiate Institution, Liverpool, to inaugurate the local association recently formed in connexion with the National association for the Promotion of Social Science. The chair was occupied by Lord Brougham, and on the platform were Sir J. K. Shuttleworth, the Bishop of Chester. The Hon. A. Egerton, M.P., Sir John Bowring, G. W. Hastings, Esq., Rev. J. S. Howson (Principal of the Collegiate Institution), Mr. Joseph Hubback, Mr. Theodore Rathbone, Mr. Wm. Brown, Mr. Dee Hamel, &c., &c.

Lord Brougham opened the proceedings in a speech of considerable length, in the course of which he adverted to the great advantages which have flowed from the establishment of the National Association, and explained away several misstatements connected with the late great gathering in Glasgow. He said:—"Its fourth congress was lately held at Glasgow, and exceeded in success in all respects the three previous conferences which had gone before. Its success, therefore, is now undeniable, and it has also added one or two important branches or sections to those which before existed. I ought to mention one, because it has been very grossly, though I have no doubt unintentionally, misrepresented—I mean the international section. Attacks have been made upon the congress at Glasgow, which made that addition, and upon the body at large, for having adopted a measure for the purpose of encouraging political agitation all over the world. The misrepresentation has been effected by omitting two very important words from the resolution which made the addition to that section, the resolution being 'that a section should be established of commercial and international law.' They chose to leave out the two important words, 'commercial' and 'law,' allowing the word 'international' to stand naked and alone, and which, no doubt, might have been liable to that construction, that we chose to be a generally agitating political body all over the world." (Cheers.)

The Lord Bishop of Chester proposed the first resolution, which was carried unanimously, relative to the appointment of a council, of which Mr. Wm. Brown is to be the president.

Sir John Bowring alluded to the beneficial working of the Conseils des Prud'hommes in France, and the Courts of Conciliation in Denmark, as proofs of what might be effected by a good understanding between employers and employed, and detailed the great social improvements which had taken place in Coventry and elsewhere since 1832. He also advocated the employment of women in watchmaking, wood engraving, and other trades.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman and the directors of the Collegiate Institution for the use of the building.

Mysterious Murder in France.—"A dreadful piece of news" says the *Voeu*, of Metz, "has just reached us. M. Roland, ex-notary, and his wife, of Remilly, were on Tuesday found murdered in their beds. Extraordinary statements respecting this crime are current. The Procureur-Imperial and an examining magistrate have commenced an investigation."

The French Rifle Nationale.—A letter from Paris says:—"The 'national shooting match' at Vincennes was concluded to day, and the weather being fine the exhibition was comparatively attractive. Up to 12 o'clock, when the cannon sounds to luncheon, the spectators, often less than a dozen, were a miserable minority as compared with the performers; but in the afternoon the space allotted to the public, from whence they have a distant view of the backs of the shooters, was tolerably full. At three o'clock the Emperor paid his first visit to the show, and watched the sport for about a quarter of an hour. The names of the winners of the prizes will not be known for a week. The general question asked was, 'Where is M. Jules Gerard?' The popular opinion that because he has a wonderful reputation for killing lions he must therefore carry off all the prizes at a rifle match, is not borne out by facts; he is only a good third-rate shot at a target. I heard several Frenchmen admit that all the principal prizes will fall to the lot of foreigners. The imperfect organisation of the present very inefficient attempt at a 'national rifle match' is not disputed. Great objections, amongst others, are made to the regulations which practically ensure the prizes to those who have most money. Five shots cost five francs, and the man who gets the best points in any series of five shots is recorded a winner. It is therefore plain that a man whose purse can only afford 5fr. or 10fr. has no chance whatever against men who shoot all day long every day at an expense of £40 or £50. Some of the best shots in Switzerland are here, and will doubtless gain the best prizes, but they are backed by public funds for the credit of the nation. It was rumoured at Vincennes this evening that the close of the shooting had been prolonged till Sunday next; but I learn from good authority that what is called the national match is finished in accordance with the programme, and that the subsequent shooting is only for supplemental prizes offered by private individuals."

Interesting Incident.—Immediately prior to the departure of the Prince's car, per Michigan Central Railway, from Detroit on Friday, an incident of a very pleasing character developed itself. A lady, who was probably acquainted with the superintendent of the line, Mr. Rice, appeared at the Royal car with a very pretty basket filled to abundance with luscious ripe peaches, those which may be described under the class of the "melting" kind, which were embedded in a clump of the richest grapes, making up in both as regarded fruit, the finest specimen that could possibly be selected. The colours of the two blending together, were quite tasteful, while the richness of the gift was, certainly, very tempting. In addition there was a splendid bouquet of flowers, made up in a triangular form, the flowers tapering up on either side to a point, and displaying great taste on the part of the fair florist. The whole was the gift of the fair one referred to, and she very delicately, yet naively, placed on each side of the gift the sentiment, "From a true, loyal, English heart." We may here mention in passing, that her husband is an American, but she herself is "to the manner born," that is, an Englishwoman. The gift, we trust, was duly appreciated by his Royal Highness.—*Toronto Globe.*

The *Opinion Nationale* directs attention to the fact that the clerical party, who protest so violently against the Milano decree, never hesitated to preach up regicide when they deemed it advantageous to their cause, and that a picture which was seized at the chief establishment of the Jesuits, and which is preserved in the archives of the Palais de Justice of Paris, represents Henry IV. as being precipitated into the infernal regions, while the assassin Ravaillac is ascending to Heaven. The same journal adds that Jacques Clement, who assassinated Henry III. in 1589, was nearly being canonized as a martyr. The *Siecle* calls attention to the fact that the party never thought of making any objection to the ordinance of Louis XVIII., conferring nobility on the family of George Cadoudal, who had avowedly come to Paris, for the purpose of attacking the First Consul, removing him by force from his position, and setting up a Bourbon in his place—in other words, of committing assassination, if that measure should be deemed necessary.

Rifle Practice in Naples.—If Arrivabene, who bears one of the great names of Italy, was justified at a moment when matters looked very desperate to snatch up a sword to die like a man by Garibaldi's side, the same cannot be said of certain young Englishmen out here. They are of illustrious descent, which they conceal under *noms de guerre*. They start in the morning from the comfortable hotels of Naples, and go to the camp with crack rifles and arms of precision; in the evening they come home to supper, and count over the numbers which they suppose themselves to have "potted." I am convinced that they inspire themselves with true English intrepidity, but that is not sufficient to excuse their conduct. Of course I am not speaking of those who are regularly enlisted and doing regular duty. The soldier can be perfectly understood disposing of his own life and that of others, but conscience shrinks from the idea of converting the sad realities of a war into a shooting match or a *battue*.—*Letter in the Debats.*

A Game Old Age.—There is now living at Chambon-Fougerolles (Loire) a woman who, according to the parish register, was born on the 15th December, 1753. She is therefore in her 107th year; her eyesight is good, and she walks well, going every day to and fro from Chambon to Saint-Chamond carying packages of all kinds. She drinks well, eats better, and at times goes into the wood to cut faggots.

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By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.
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Are prepared to show specimens of Teeth manufactured by that *Unrivalled Patent*, and will be happy to explain the superior advantages over those made on Metals or Gutta Percha to all who may favour them with a call. (Consultation free.)
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Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

(FROM THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE GLOBE.)

PARIS, THURSDAY EVENING.—I have more than once drawn attention to the only corporate body in France, in which systematic opposition to the Imperial Government not only exists, but manifests itself in a variety of symptoms. Sometimes occult in its manœuvres, but not unfrequently above-board, *L'Academie Francaise*, like Cato's Senate at Utica, is the large refuge of what passes for independence, but may also be construed into discontent and personal disappointment. Any candidate for admission must be qualified, not by genius or erudition, but by hearty hatred of the ruling dynasty. The *Journal des Debats* has been from time immemorial the depository of academic wisdom in politics or *belles lettres*, and to be a writer in that journal was in itself a stepping-stone to membership. All this is now at an end. Since John Lemoinne boldly raised the standard of Italian nationality, with the applause of all intelligent France, the old academicians, Cousin, Villemain, Marc Girardin, De Sacy, have withdrawn the light of their countenance from the *Debats*, and now go about abusing it as revolutionary. It was quite as much and more so in the three glorious days of July, but then it was the doctrinaires who under Guizot rode aloft on the wave of insurrection. The Orleanists hope to shake Napoleon III. on the Italian question, at least as far as the temporalities of the Monsignori are concerned; for this object they have shaken hands with the Henriquinquists and Obscurantists, whom they cordially abhor; but the *Debats* cannot afford to ruin its circulation in France by being a party to this paltry coalition, even though it might increase its subscribers at the small Courts in Germany, or among Continental bishops. The party of Fox and Burke was not more significant in 1789.

Among the variety of points on which France comes into natural collision with Austria the freedom of the Danube is prominent. The *Moniteur* has taken it up. Vienna, at the Paris Congress, was forced to recognise the right of Europe to navigate that great channel, but, like the promise at Villafranca of franchises for Venice, she has shirked performance. A French company has now seven steamers on the lower portion of the stream, and the right of ascending the Middle and Upper Danube, and trading with Hungary, is claimed, while refusal may offer a plausible justification of French aid to Garibaldi in his meditated plan of attacking the Venetian quadrilateral in that vulnerable quarter.

The imprisonment at Salzburg of Count Karolyi and his family, on returning from the watering-place of Ostend, has created enormous indignation in Hungary; the only ground of arrest, after vainly seeking a pretext in his luggage, is that he was seen in Paris, his Austrian passport being made out for Belgium, visiting his capital being thus construed into a misdemeanour. Fresh batches of political prisoners are daily forwarded to the new Spielberg for Hungarians, the fortress of Josephstadt in Bohemia, and if the Primate of Hungary is not seized personally, arrests at Gran round his archiepiscopal residence are numerous enough to reflect on his constructive disaffection.

The *Ost Deutsche Post* chronicles the presence at Vienna of officers lately engaged under Lamoriciere, of whom these Austrians speak in the most dissatisfied terms; but in a defeat somebody must be a scapegoat, and to disparage the Frenchman is natural enough in the Graben and on the Prater. The letters published in *Le Siecle* as part of the captured dispatches plainly show that not only Trieste but Mantua supplied cannon and stores for the crusaders in Umbria, and that Austria was far from being only a sleeping partner in the unhappy venture of Monsignor de Merode. The *Giornale di Roma* comes to-day with an indignant denial of what a Paris evening paper published ten days ago about the death of the soprano singer of the Sixtine Chapel, Crescentini. Gueroult, in *L'Opinione Nationale*, had the unbecoming waggery to assert that the boy Mortara was about to undergo a process which would fit him to succeed that vocalist. Parisians saw it was a bit of buffoonery, but Roman gravity, or imperviousness to jokes, thought it worth serious contradiction. *Le Siecle* to-day says that such things are only done under the shadow of the Seraglio and that of the Vatican.

You have a telegram that at Samerang, in Batavia, seven Swiss were killed and thirty-five hanged for mutiny against the Dutch. I noticed more than two years ago, on the disbanding of these mercenaries by the late Ferdinand of Naples, that not only the Emperor of Brazils but the King of Holland employed recruiting agents at Marseilles to enlist them, and these are the identical cutthroats whom the Elder Bomba had let loose on Messina and Sicily in 1849.

La Patrie this evening seems to credit the immediate advance of Austrian troops from Rovigo on Ferrara, and an attack on the Romagnas, which is destined, according to *La Patrie*, to become the theatre of a winter campaign. The army of North Italy, 50,000 strong, was waiting their approach under Cialdini and La Marmora.

PARIS, FRIDAY EVENING.—Just in proportion to the utter hopelessness of any return of Italy to the old exploded system wax louder the fury and the frantic invectives of the Legitimist and anti-Italian journals, harmonising or rather deriving discordance from the jar of episcopal pastorals and funeral orations. The French Government opposes a most phlegmatic attitude to all this hubbub, quite aware that a lucid interval must come at last, when the prevalent fit has exhausted itself in fruitless contortions. The *Constitutionnel* to-day has the melancholy task of placing in juxta position, printing them in parallel columns, some choice extracts from late numbers of the *Gazette de France* and *L'Ami de la Religion*, confronted with passages culled in the old revolutionary *Moniteur* of 1793-4 from the speeches in the Convention and Jacobin Club, delivered by Marat and Robespierre. The ingenuity shown in selecting sentences and sentiments, couched in absolutely identical language, is a perfect marvel of coincidence, and proves that an angry Frenchman, whatever side of a question he gets mad on, vents his bile in exactly the same phraseology.

Both at Madrid and Gaeta the Bourbon Courts make the most of Bertani's decree, relieving the mother and sisters of the soldier Agesilao Milano, all whose relatives and even acquaintances were hunted to jail or to death by the late King of Naples. Ferdinand's son issues a protest to Europe (Oct. 6), and his cousin Isabella instructs her envoys to bring this scandal under notice of diplomacy. Meantime the challenge flung down by *Le Siecle*, calling on the Paris indignation organs to justify the decree of Louis XVIII., ennobling the son of the assassin Georges Cadoudal, is shirked by the Legitimist prints, but the people's journal insists on a rejoinder or an avowal. The record of his conviction and his own confession, that he came to Paris bent on killing the First Consul, are specified (10th Ventose), his arrest on Place de l'Odean, when he mortally wounded with pistols the two agents of authority, is described, and his admission that he had funds for the service of the Bourbon princes. *Le Siecle* proceeds to contrast the young hero of Egypt, Arcola, and Marengo, the restorer of social order and religion in France, with the wretched torturer of a systematically debased and brutalised kingdom, and asks who was the greater culprit, Milano or Cadoudal?

You may recollect the murmurs occasioned at Vienna by the charge on the deeply-laden Austrian budget for the pay and maintenance of Duke Modena's "army," that personage being one of the wealthiest capitalists registered in the Gotha almanac! A similar outcry is raised just now in Spain about an *item* of 540,000 reals, being the first instalment of an annuity it is hoped the Cortes will sanction in favour of ex-Duke Carlo Borbone, whose claim to be a pensioner of Spain consists in his having been once the eccentric Duke of Lucca, 1840, subsequently of Parma, where, taking flight in 1848, he abdicated, and gave up "the cheese," as he called his Parmesan territory, to the unfortunate lad soon after killed in the streets there—the son bargaining to pay his father, on retirement, twelve thousand napoleons per annum. We have had the pleasant old gentleman in this capital, under the *incog.* of Count Villafranca, these dozen years, but since the pension is stopped he has applied to cousin Isabella, as a poor relation.

Folks are beginning to realise in South Germany the vital importance of Ancona being henceforth, no longer a tumble-down, neglected seaport under an incapable Government, but a promising harbour destined to absorb all the trade of the Adriatic, and be a starting point for all Levantine enterprise. Railroads converge there from Upper Italy; and, according to the *Mercure de Suabes*, there is no comparison between the advantage it may enjoy and the actual capabilities of Trieste, which must suffer greatly by the competition of the new rival. It is the natural outlet of Romagna, and without it Bologna would have to sell half its prosperity, and *vice versa*. The Hebrew element, industrious and active at Hamburg, at Leghorn, and at all the northern ports of Europe, had been almost crushed out of Ancona, and commercial clogs of every kind had kept the community stagnant for centuries.

CAVOUR'S POLICY.

Count Cavour, in reply to the adverse vote given by M. de Brignole against the project of law referring to the future annexations, spoke as follows in the Senate:—

"M. de Brignole has accused me of favouring a revolutionary policy which I had formerly opposed. If our policy had been revolutionary, it would have met with a strong opposition in this senate, which is the natural guardian of Conservative principles, and which includes our greatest men. I could call to mind discussions wherein the Senate offered a lively opposition to a policy which was merely bold. The approbation of the senate on the present occasion shows that our policy has not been properly appreciated by M. de Brignole. Our policy is eminently conservative in the true sense of the term. If by a revolutionary policy is meant a policy which aims at overturning the foundations of society and unsettling all principles, it cannot be denied that we have always resisted it. Compare the Italy of 1860 with the Italy of 1848, and it must be admitted that extreme and dangerous views have lost much ground. It presents now an admirable example of order and civilisation. National redemption was never accompanied by less error or confusion. Referring to the events which took place in Central and Southern Italy, he said "Italy will be at length admitted to the banquet of nations. From that moment the monarchical principle will be strengthened, and I cannot but think that the enlightened powers of Europe will applaud our efforts. Other Powers are acting like us, and Prussia, in putting herself at the head of the movement in Germany, does not cease to be conservative. We hope that the opinion of Europe will be on our side, and the solution of other problems which remain will then be rendered easy. We have heard generous language used with regard to Venice. As to Rome, I feel bound to reply to M. Gioia, who regarded as imprudent the hope I expressed of seeing Rome become the capital of Italy. I admit the difficulty of the question, and, if I did not expect to see a change in the disposition of the Roman Court, I should despair. But I believe that the example of liberty honestly carried out will alter the feelings of that Court. The principle of liberty of conscience is new; Protestants themselves did not appeal to it. The principle of the separation of the two powers is new; the past, therefore, can shed no light on the future. But I hope that this principle will reconcile the chiefs of Catholicity with modern society, and will facilitate the co-existence at Rome of the head of the Church and the King of Italy. This may be an illusion on my part. I admit the difficulty of the question, but still time may solve it. You will prove by your vote that the law we propose is not revolutionary, but the recognition of a sacred right." (Applause.)

THE CAMPAIGN IN UMBRIA.

General Fanti has drawn up an official narrative of the campaign in Umbria and the Marches. We give the most interesting and important passages only, the entire document being of very great length:—

In obedience to the orders of your Majesty, on the 10th of September, I concentrated the three divisions of the 4th corps, under the command of General Cialdini, on the frontiers of the Marches, on the line of the Tavullo, and another division, together with a mixed brigade of the 5th corps, which was afterwards called the reserved division, under the orders of General Della Rocca, on the frontiers of Umbria, in Arezzo and Borgo San Sepolcro.

On the 5th of September I had already caused a small park of siege artillery of 24 pieces to embark at Genoa, and this, conveyed by the Royal squadron, commanded by Rear-Admiral Persano, was to go to Ancona. The forces of the enemy we had to combat amounted to about 25,000 men, who were stationed at Ancona, Perugia, Pesaro, Urbino, Spoleto, and San Leo. Your Majesty's forces were about one-third stronger.

On the 11th of September, agreeably to your Majesty's orders, at 12 at noon, the troops crossed the boundary. The 4th corps, issuing forth in three columns, marched towards Pesaro, Fano, and Urbino. The 4th division, on that very evening, by main force, took possession of the city of Pesaro, investing the fortress, which, being strongly cannonaded by our people, surrendered at discretion in the morning. The result of this first deed of arms were—1,200 prisoners, five cannon, some horses, provisions, and munitions of war.

On the same day the Brigade of Grenadiers of Sardinia penetrated into Citta di Castello, taking 70 gendarmes. On the 12th the 7th division took Fano by main force, and the garrison of 300 men fell into our hands as prisoners. The 13th division in this same time arrived at Urbino, which was in the hands of the insurgents, and proceeded to Fossombrone. The right column marched on towards Fratta. On the 13th the vanguard of this column marched boldly on Perugia, and after an earnest and brilliant fight from street to street, under an obstinate fire of the enemy, gained possession of the city, driving the enemy into the citadel. As General Della Rocca came up with the Brigade of Grenadiers of Lombardy an investment of the fortress was achieved. After a few cannon shots from our batteries the garrison of the fortress surrendered as prisoners of war, to the number of 1,700 men, with the two field and four siege pieces.

As I knew that Spoleto was in the enemy's hands, I ordered General Della Rocca to send there on the morning of the 16th a moveable column, commanded by Major General Brignone, and made up of the 3rd Regiment of Grenadiers, 9th battalion of Bersaglieri, 6th battery of the 8th Regiment, and two squadrons of Nice Cavalry. On the morrow these troops attacked with a matchless daring the entrance of the fortress, and stormed it regardless of the enemy's musket fire and grapeshot. In the night the garrison capitulated. This new victory gave us 800 prisoners of war, three cannon, arms, clothes, and other booty.

Meanwhile the central column, or 13th division, had, by very weary marches along the Apennine crest, reached Gualdo Tadino, where it received orders to recross the Apennines, and regain Albacina on the evening of the 18th; it descended the day after into Val di Potenza at San Severino, while the column of the 5th corps, coming down Val de Chienti, was to reach Tolentino. The rapid movement of General Cialdini, and the occupation of the important position between Osimo and Castelfidardo, were destined to lead to a great result for the success of the campaign. The enemy's General, hemmed in on all sides, had only one course left, and that was to open his way across the two divisions of the 4th corps, to throw himself into Ancona. This was, indeed, the resolution General De Lamoriciere came to, leading to the brilliant combat of which I subjoin the particulars.

General Lamoriciere had concentrated his forces in Loretto. General Cialdini foresaw that by a combination with a sally of the Ancona garrison the enemy would endeavour to open passage through le Crocette and Camerano, or along the sea through Umana and Girolo. On the morning of the 18th a strong column, led by General Pimodan, furiously attacked our advanced positions towards the confluent of the Musone with the Aspio, coming into collision with the 26th battalion of Bersaglieria, who guarded that post. General Caldini led the main force he had at hand from the Crocette forward towards the Musone, strongly occupying the bridge which crossed the Aspio from the same Crocette to Umana. He was, meanwhile, aware that Brigadier Cugio, commanding the Como Brigade, had very seasonably occupied Camerano with one of his regiments, and that the enemy's column, which had sallied forth from Ancona by Girolo and Umana, moving close along sea, endeavoured to join hands with General De Lamoriciere, thus revealing on the part of the latter a determination to throw himself, with his infantry, into Ancona, crossing the Lower Musone, even if that movement was to cost him the loss of all his artillery, provisions, and baggage.

The 10th Regiment, led by the brave Colonel Bossoli, received orders to advance to the support of the 26th battalion of Bersaglieri, who were fighting with valour, in spite of their small numbers. The columns, of General Pimodan were driven back by a vigorous charge with the bayonet; the new and repeated attacks of that general, anxious to regain the west which commanded the position, were foiled by the steadiness of our people, and when other columns led by Lamoriciere, himself advanced deep and strong upon the disputed point between Upper Santa Casa and Lower Santa Casa, they again met with a resistance equal to the onset; in the meanwhile General Cialdini, always on his guard, bringing forth fresh troops, disheartened and drove back the enemy in every direction. These fought desperately, and defended themselves with dogged obstinacy in the farmhouses; but, pressed upon beyond the right bank of the Musone, and eagerly pursued by our people, who took 400 prisoners, they were compelled to retire in disorder upon Loretto, leaving on the battle-field their artillery, their ammunition carts, arms, and knapsacks without end, which had been thrown away by their soldiers in their flight, as well as all their killed and wounded, among the latter General Pimodan in a dying state.

The General-in-Chief, Lamoriciere, seeing the defeat of his people, abandoned the battle-field, and with about 30 horsemen succeeded, by a rapid run along that shore, in reaching Ancona.

THE CAPTURE OF ANCONA.

The following are extracts from Admiral Persano's official report of the operations against Ancona by the Italian squadron:—

In the instructions which your Excellency furnished me under date of September 11, 1860, having given me to understand that for the sake of order and the good of Italy the city of Ancona must be gained for the government of his Majesty King Victor Emmanuel before the end of the month, after having in the night of the 26th attempted unsuccessfully to cut the chains defending the entrance to the harbour, I took on the 28th the resolution of making myself master, without further loss of time, of the batteries protecting the city to seaward, and which, once in our power, would permit the entrance of his Majesty's troops into the interior of the place. With this object in view, at one in the afternoon of the 28th of September, I ordered the steam frigate Victor Emmanuel, commanded by Captain Albini, to approach to 600 metres distance from the casemated fort at the head of the mole, and there lying broadside on it, to pour in a raking fire; whilst the Governolo, Commander Marquis d'Aste, and the Constituzione, Commander Wright, anchored west of the fortress at 500 metres distance, should engage in a combined attack. It was hardly two o'clock p.m. when the Victor Emmanuel and the Governolo took up the stations assigned to them, the Costituzione having placed herself a little farther off. The forts of the place opened fire from all sides on my three ships as they advanced; more than eighty pieces hurling projectiles of every description against them, but they answered the fire with admirable skill. A strong breeze from the south causing a heavy strain on the small anchors that held the Victor Emmanuel by stem and stern compelled her to wear—a manœuvre that could not be executed without exposing her to the enemy's fire. I was thereupon compelled to order the Carlo Alberto, Commander Mantica, to take part in the action, and bring her broadside to bear at 200 metres from the mole. The Carlo Alberto cannonaded with admirable coolness and precision. The enemy's fire continued. The Victor Emmanuel, driven off by the force of the wind, not having yet let go her anchors, was by this time out of cannon range. The Marie Adelaide signalled to the Carlo Alberto and the Governolo—"I am satisfied with your performance." The Victor Emmanuel, desirous of deserving a similar distinction, steamed ahead at full speed, and by a brilliant manœuvre placed herself within pistol range of the casemated mole battery, to the marked surprise of the defenders of the bastion, who ceased their fire, but this suspension was only momentary; the firing soon re-commenced with greater violence from all the redoubts. Our ships maintained an obstinate reply in every direction. There was a moment of general anxiety; presently we saw dense smoke bursting out from the embrasures of the casemated fort. It was one of our shells that had entered by one of those apertures, where it set on fire the straw used for bedding by the gunners, who were so obstinately defending their post. As a volume of dense smoke covered all at once the mole of the lantern-tower, it led us to suppose that the magazine had caught fire. At this formidable sight everything became hushed, except the Carlo Alberto, which sustained her fire with the calm she had shown from the first, as if nothing had happened. Then the noise of the explosion, that did not immediately reach us on account of the distance, signalled to us the destruction of the fort. When the smoke had passed away we saw nothing left but a heap of rubbish; the Faro tower alone remained standing.

The destruction of these works having convinced the enemy that his position was no longer defensible, he hoisted a flag of truce.

It was on 29th of September, 1860, at 10 o'clock a.m., that General Fanti informed me of the convention respecting the surrender of the place, and that the city of Ancona was in the power of Victor Emmanuel's troops. At this news hearty cheers for the King and Italy were given by the men of the squadron, resounded in the harbour. At this moment a letter from General Lamoriciere was handed to me by one of the aides-de-camp, in which he asked my permission to come on board with his staff. I answered him that, consistently with my duty, he had only to command me, and I should be at his service on my quarter-deck; that I placed my barge at his disposal, and an officer to do him honour. He came on board next morning, accompanied by a numerous staff. I received him at the head of the companion-ladder with every mark of deference. He told me, on entering, that it was the valour and skill of the fleet that had determined him on surrendering the place. Bareheaded, I invited him to pass into my cabin, which I placed at his disposal. He showed himself touched at my treatment, and uttered these words, worthy of the exalted sentiments of a French soldier, "The brave are always generous."

FRENCH OCCUPATION OF VITERBO.

The *Nazione* of Florence has a detailed account of the recent entry of the French troops into Viterbo:—

On the morning of the 11th, Colonel Masi, leaving Viterbo with his troops, took the direction of Montefiascone. On the same morning more than 500 citizens of Viterbo, of all ages and of all ranks, fathers of families for the most part, abandoned the city and their houses, leaving their wives, their children, and thousands of families connected either by relationship or friendship, in tears and wretchedness—representatives of ancient and high-born families, respectable merchants, persons exercising liberal professions—all, in short, whom the city contained of best, of most influential, of most esteemed, all self-banished, from the well-founded apprehension of clerical vengeance, because they were guilty of having expressed their wish to form part of that Italian kingdom which both heaven and earth seem to mark out as the fit and necessary Government for the whole Italian people; because they were guilty of having accepted public functions, either municipal or administrative or military, under a government desired and loved, and sought for by all; because they were guilty of having shown attachment, in one way or the other, to the Government of Victor Emmanuel.

It is easy to picture to oneself the condition of a city of 16,000 souls thus suddenly abandoned by so many of its best citizens, and while so many more of those left behind were plunged in terror and in grief. Half an hour after midday there was heard the sound of the military band. It contrasted strangely with the death-like silence in the city. Viterbo no longer appeared the same city which but a few days before had exhibited such enthusiasm when chasing away the foreign mercenaries, who had received with festive greetings the royal Sardinian commissary and the Italian grenadiers, and even on the previous evening the Chasseurs of the Tiber. All the windows shut, the doors and windows of every shop closed, revealed the grief and sullenness of the inhabitants. On the square of the commune, some fifty stupid clowns, or idle boys stood gaping as the French marched along; but even there the silence was unbroken, and almost sepulchral. For a moment the troops halted, then they marched straight on to their barracks.

GARIBALDI'S ENGLISHMEN.

A letter from Gibraltar, dated October 6, announces the arrival at that place of the "Emperor," with the second detachment of Garibaldian Volunteers from England.

"We started from Southend on Saturday last, and on Sunday afternoon arrived off Deal, where Captain De Rohan, Naval Aide-de-Camp to Garibaldi, went on shore, with the intention, it is understood, of proceeding to Italy overland. Before leaving the ship the captain presented the colours, inscribed with the names of 'Italy, Victor Emmanuel, and Garibaldi,' to the regiment, accompanied with a brief exhortation never to desert them. It may not be uninteresting to your readers if I give you a brief sketch of the nature of our daily life on board. At six a.m. the bugle sounds, and we all turn out to wash and dress—an operation attended with some degree of difficulty and inconvenience, inasmuch as most of us are rather indifferently provided with the ordinary utensils, looking-glasses being unknown, and hair brushes considered effeminate. We have one luxury, however, generally rather a scarce one at sea, and that is plenty of hot water, which we obtain from the condensing engine; a little personal exertion, interspersed with hand-to-hand skirmishes with buckets and cans, generally diversifies this proceeding very cheerfully.

"At eight o'clock the bell sounds for breakfast, and everybody rushes helter-skelter to the cook's galley, where a supply of coffee, biscuits, and salt pork or beef is obtained, the allowance for dinner being served out at the same time. The guard also mount duty at 8, sentries being posted at each cabin and at every gangway, &c. This duty, by the way, is considered very distasteful, and various are the 'dodges' tried to evade it. Occasionally a select party will be discovered ensconced behind a pile of casks doing their morning pipes, and are summarily marched off as victims; occasionally a Volunteer, who is flattering himself his hiding-place is perfectly secure, is tapped on the shoulder by a sergeant, who asks him if he has had his beer, if not he must go on the quarter deck to receive it. The victim innocently proceeds there, and is immediately seized upon for sentry duty. At 10 the companies parade at their respective posts, and receive an hour's drill. At twelve the bell sounds for dinner, which consists of the aforesaid salt beef or pork, with either pudding or soup; after which everybody adjourns to some elevated portion of the ship, and smokes until five o'clock, when tea is served out. During the afternoon we amuse ourselves with cards, chess, draughts, and all sorts of extemporised games. After tea we collect in little knots all over the deck, and sing and dance to the accompaniment of the bugle until eight or nine o'clock, when the night-guard is mounted, and we retire to our respective bunks, where we generally sing, or rather yell and shout, until eleven or twelve, when everybody is generally tired out. Gymnastics of all kinds are much in vogue, and the volunteers may be seen crawling about the yards and hanging head downwards from the ropes. This, however, has recently been prohibited, in consequence of an accident which occurred to one of them. He had reached the topmast-yard, a height of 50 or 60 feet, and as a speedy way of reaching the deck commenced sliding down one of the ropes, proceeding head first, with a view of giving proper effect to the achievement. Unfortunately, when about half-way down, he let go his hold, and fell heavily on the deck, his descent, however, being slightly impeded by falling across another rope. He was much shaken, and it was found necessary to remove him to the hospital. The uniforms and accoutrements have all been served out, every man being provided with two suits, consisting of a red tunic, with green facings, and a pair of blue trousers, with a red stripe down the legs. The undress consists of a light tunic, with green facings, and trousers of the same colour. The rifles and ammunition have not yet been served out, and probably will not be until we land.

"We had a full dress parade yesterday on the quarter-deck, and the effect of the uniforms, with the sun shining upon them, was very pretty and picturesque. Having been formed into square, Major Styles addressed them. He said, as they were now rapidly nearing Gibraltar, he considered the time had arrived for him to tell them that they were now soldiers, and he trusted they would cheerfully submit themselves to military discipline, as without that it would be impossible for them to maintain their reputation as Englishmen and soldiers. He was an Englishman himself, and believed they would all do their utmost to assist him in maintaining their ancient renown, and in carrying to a successful issue the cause in which they had embarked. If any of them had any cause of complaint, either against him or any of the officers, he trusted they would speak out then, and their grievances, if they had any, should be redressed; if, on the other hand, they considered they had been well treated, he hoped they would all write home to their friends in England and tell them so. The gallant major concluded amid loud and prolonged cheering, after which "God save the Queen" was sung, and we all adjourned to the universal pipe, together with a good supply of Burton ale. To-day, as we approached the Rock of Gibraltar, orders were given for every one to appear in plain clothes, not even a red cap to be allowed to be seen, consequently we were all on deck in mufti, our personal appearance, so far as attire is concerned, certainly not being improved by the voyage. It is considered necessary to make as little display as possible; hence the above order. We expect to leave Gibraltar to-night for Capri, from which place I shall send further details of our progress. It is satisfactory to state that, with the exception of one or two cases, the health of the men generally is first rate, none of them having suffered in any marked degree from sea sickness.

ROME.

A letter from Rome, dated the 11th, says:—

The Pope is still at the Vatican. On Sunday last he consecrated, in the Sixtine Chapel, Mgr. Larangeira, a young Brazilian bishop. It was the subject of remark that his Holiness recommended the new prelate to show himself firm in supporting the authority of the church. The Pope afterwards was not sparing in his censure of a Neapolitan prelate, who had written to him in favour of Garibaldi, and he called him an Arian bishop. Many of the cardinals are of opinion that the Pope ought to remain at home whatever may happen. Mgr. de Merode thinks, it is said, quite the contrary, but the former are, it would appear, supported by Cardinal Antonelli, who declares to every one that his Holiness has no intention of quitting the Eternal City. The party of Mgr. de Merode appears to lose influence at the Vatican; the recent losses of the army have removed much of the prestige of their warlike ideas. The Minister of Arms continues, notwithstanding, to show great activity in his enrolments and in his projects of military organisation, but the Pope himself appears to pay but little attention to them. The release of the brother of Mgr. Beraldi, first secretary of Cardinal Antonelli, who was arrested by the order of General de Lamoriciere, has been regarded as a certain sign of the increase of the credit of the Prime Minister, whose presence at the head of affairs has been attended with such disastrous consequences. The Minister of Arms experienced a very bitter deception last week. He was desirous of sending 200 men to the environs of Rome, and accordingly ordered them to leave. Three times these men commenced their march, and each time they returned, not having reached farther than the church of St. Praxide. They were troubled at the idea of the disaster of Loretto, and exclaimed that they were being sent to be butchered. In vain their officers endeavoured to rally their courage, but the soldiers mutinied, and discharged their muskets in the air. Mgr. de Merode, being informed of the fact, had recourse, first to menaces, and then to prayers, and at length succeeded in getting these cowardly men to march, not against the enemy, but only a few hundred yards from Rome. There was also a panic two days ago among the people of the city. Towards the evening there was a procession of the St. Rosario, when suddenly some gendarmes on the Corso put themselves in pursuit of a robber. The crowd thought that arrests were about to be made *en masse*, and, fear getting the better of them, the Corso in a few minutes was completely clear. It was not until the true cause of the alarm was known that tranquillity was restored, and the people moved about as usual.

THE RECENT MINISTERIAL CRISIS IN NAPLES.

A letter from Naples, in the *Debats*, gives some details of the circumstances which preceded the late Ministerial Crisis in that city:—

"Crispi had the impertinence to pronounce the Pro-Dictator's programme useless, and that of the Ministry, drawn up on the same plan, inopportune. When Conforti read this prospectus to the Government in Council, Crispi rejected it. 'Not to accept this programme,' exclaimed the Marquis de Pallavicini, who presided at the council, 'a man must be either a fool, a blockhead, or a rogue.' Crispi protested loudly against this last word, but the marquis would not withdraw it. Conforti said nothing, but left the Pro-Dictator alone to defend the policy of immediate annexation. Crispi, on his side, would not give way. The marquis then determined to have the question definitively decided by Garibaldi himself. 'Ah! ah!' cried Garibaldi, who was in bed at the time, on seeing Pallavicini appear before him somewhat paler than usual, 'so we have a storm. Come, sit down on my bed, George, and frankly tell me all about it.' Without further entreaty the Marquis began to describe in the most sombre colours the situation of the country, the consequence of the Dictator's ever-changing policy, the political follies and intrigues of his friends. Garibaldi heard him for about twenty minutes without a word, then he exclaimed, 'Constitute Italy, George, and consider me as the meanest of her sons!' He had already two days before written to Victor Emmanuel a letter which has been repeated to me from memory, and it concluded as follows:—'Sire.—As soon as your Majesty arrives within twenty miles of my camp, I pray your Majesty to inform me that I may go and lay at your Majesty's feet the liberated provinces, and place myself at your Majesty's orders.' He consequently gave the Marquis full powers, and thus divested himself of his civil dictatorship without even the semblance of regret. He signed whatever Pallavicino wished without reading or asking a question; in fact, he consented to everything. He thus saved the country, as he broke the trammels of the intriguers who had for a moment circumvented him. Pallavicini returned to Naples the same evening, quite radiant, and, taking the pen, he wrote the Plebiscite for immediate annexation, even before he knew anything of Count Cavour's speech. The Plebiscite was discussed yesterday in the Council of Ministers. Those who voted for immediate annexation were—Pallavicini, Conforti, Scura, and Coppolo; and those against it Crispi, Anguisola, and Guria. The document appeared in the official journal last night. At the same time the office of Secretary to the Dictatorship was abolished, and Crispi may return to Sicily, for at Naples he is neither loved nor esteemed. All the committees throughout the kingdom have been suppressed. The Neapolitan diplomatic body, as well as the consulates, have been abolished and their powers delegated to the ambassadors and consuls of Sardinia. Several governors of provinces have been recalled, and their attributions limited to those of the old intendants. Part of Bertani's decrees will be annulled. The office of Finance Minister is given to Baron Coppola, who was Prefect of the Basilicata in 1848, afterwards a refugee—a very moderate man, altogether unknown as a financier. De Sanctis has not accepted the office of Minister of Public Instruction, and is gone with the Neapolitan deputation sent to request Victor Emmanuel to proceed to Naples. Mazzini has been informed that he may stay at Naples if he pleases, as his conduct is now an affair for the police. General Turr has been appointed to the military command at Naples. The health of this gallant Hungarian is in a very delicate state."

THE ADMINISTRATION OF NAPLES.

A Turin letter of the 16th, in the *Constitutionnel*, says:—

"I am informed that very important measures were adopted in two long sittings of the Council of Ministers held lately, and at which were present MM Mancini, Massari, Cordova, and some other political personages of Southern Italy, who left Naples soon after. It is said to have been resolved that, as soon as Victor Emmanuel advances to Naples, a new provisional government, with Farini at its head as Dictator, will be appointed there, with a Ministry the formation of which will be confided to M. Mancini. That Government, as soon as the work of annexation shall have been accomplished, is to retire, and will be succeeded by an administration composed of a civil governor, in the person of the Marquis de Villamarina, and a military governor, General de La Marmora. At the same time the title of prince and the rank of general in the army is to be offered to Garibaldi, but this would most probably be merely a formality, as it is likely the Dictator would decline the offer. It was also decided, it is said, that Count Cavour should immediately join the King in order to accompany his Majesty in his solemn entry into Naples. I have also been assured that the President of the Council has himself announced to some of his friends in the Chamber that he should take his departure towards the end of the week."

VENETIA.

A communication from Venice, in the *Augsburg Gazette*, says:—

"The Archduke Leopold is now here inspecting the fortifications. A new fort has just been constructed near the railway station, in order to complete the works of defence of Venice. The levy of recruits causes great disquietude to families, who are held reponsible for the absence of their sons, and are compelled to pay a sum of 1,500 florins for their exemption. In the province of Udise more than two-thirds of the young conscripts are in default, and almost all the young men belonging to the nobility are in the ranks of the Garribaldians; their sisters and their betrothed wives occupy themselves in making Italian tri-colour flags. These demonstrations become less frequent since the head-quarters of the army has been transferred from Verona to Udine; but the town is dull, and when the military band plays before the public *caffe* not a single citizen stops to listen. Discontent is more concentrated there than at Venice or Verona."

AUSTRIA.

A letter from Vienna of the 15th says:—

"Two expressions of the Emperor which are related give some hopes to the partisans of Liberal institutions. Count Rechberg having expressed to his Majesty the propositions of the majority and the minority of the Council of the Empire, and having pronounced in favour of the former, because he said Liberal tendencies could only end in disorder and in the ruin of Austria, his Majesty answered, 'The Liberals would at least support my Government by their side, whereas these gentlemen of the majority wish to put my Government entirely aside in order to take its place!' The other *mot* was this:—Count Goulchowski having presented a list of members of the Council of the Empire, classified according to their opinions, the Emperor said, 'In seeing those names of the majority, I am struck by the idea that all that these gentlemen possess, and all they are, have come to them by inheritance; whilst in the minority alone are men who have acquired all their property by their own efforts.'"

RUSSIA.

The arrival of the Emperor of Russia at Wilna has been announced. His Majesty left St Petersburg on the 12th, and remained on the 13th at Dunaburg. On the 14th the Czar was to review the first division of cavalry at Wilna, and arrive at Grodno in the evening of the 16th, and remain there for two days. The grand hunt in the forest of Biclomege, which has been so much spoken of, will take place on the 19th, and in the evening of the 20th his Majesty will arrive at Warsaw. He will leave that city on the 28th, and arrive at Tsarskoe-Selo on the 30th. For the first time the Hereditary Grand Duke accompanies his father on his journey. There are also in the suite of his Majesty Prince Mortchakoff, the Minister of the Household, Count Strogonoff, Prince Dolgorouski, and Count Adlerberg, his aides-de-camp. The high Russian diplomacy will be represented at Warsaw by Count Kisseleff, who leaves Paris to-day; Baron de Budberg, M. de Balabine, and Count de Stackelberg. Count de Mechberg and Baron de Schleinitz will accompany their respective sovereigns. The stay of the Emperor of Austria and of the Prince Regent of Prussia will not exceed two days.

TURKEY.

The *Levant Herald* gives us an account of the following financial reforms about to be introduced in Turkey:—

"A scheme of financial reforms has been drawn up at the Porte, and will, it is said, be carried into effect immediately after the Grand Vizier's return. In addition to the modifications already effected, this contemplates a further reduction of 10 per cent. on all salaries of more than 2,500 p. a month. Beginning at the top of the official ladder, the appointments of the Grand Vizier, Capitan Pasha, and Seraskier are at once to be cut down to 50,000 p.—this being in the case of the first minister a positive reduction of 50 per cent. on his salary. The highest of the other members of the ministry and governors of provinces are not to receive more than 35,000 p. a month; whilst his Majesty the Sultan voluntarily resigns 7,000 piasters a month of his Civil List, besides the greater portion of the revenues now derived from the crown lands. It is estimated that the whole of the saving to be thus effected will amount to not less than 200,000,000 p. a year. In addition to these sweeping retrenchments, the system of pensions is to be overhauled, and the rich crop of costly jobs which grow out of that system got rid of. Strictly there has hitherto been no legal regulation whatever in force on this point. The sovereign will of the sultan alone created the right to receive a pension, and as custom had made it usual to give these in a host of cases where neither the services nor the wants of the recipient supplied justification for the gift, many costly abuses had in this way become common. This is now to be altered. Barring in cases of exceptional merit or necessity, no pensions will henceforth be given except under the conditions following:—As in our own and the Indian Civil Services, a percentage—in this case varying from 5 to 10 per cent. of the salary—will be held back, and after 30 years' service every *employe* who has so contributed to this superannuation fund will be legally entitled to retire on full pay. In addition to these salutary innovations, it is said that more than half of the vast army of clerks—some 40,000 strong—will be disbanded, to the great saving of the Treasury, and the positive gain of the public service."

OPERATIONS IN SYRIA.

Several letters appear to-day from the *Times'* correspondent with the French troops in Syria. Starting from a camp on the Litany, near Jib Jenin, on the 29th of September, the soldiers were loud in their execration of the roads.

FRENCH SOLDIERS ON THE MARCH.

"Mille tonnerres," said one, "dire que le bon Dieu a habite un pays ou les routes sont si mauvaises." "Imbecile," replied his comrade; "crois-tu qu'il s'en est occupe?" N'est-ce pas assez qu'il nous a traye le chemin au Paradis?" "I don't complain so much of the roads," said another, "as I do of the pebbles. Cre' dié, faut il y aller doucement." A soldier of the 13th went the other day into a silk spinning mill near the Camp des Pins. On seeing heaps of cocoons lying about, he turned to a gentleman who happened to be standing by, and asked him if he was the owner. Being satisfied that he was, the soldier next asked "Vous devez etre a votre aise, n'est ce pas?" Satisfied also on this point as to the easy circumstances of the millowner, the soldier sought a new direction for the inquiring bent of his mind, and, at last, perceiving some women at work, he approached the owner, and in a confidential tone asked, "Ces pauvres femmes sont Chretiennes; elles ont ete Druse, n'est ce pas?" and this time, without waiting for an answer, he proceeded to divide his provisions among those whom he believed to have been the victims of Druse lust and ferocity. By-the-bye, will the Academie adopt in their next edition of their dictionary this edition to the French language invented by and current among the French army of Syria? Parentage, though not always a consideration, may in this instance weigh with the Forty. Should the *Immortels* tolerate the intrusion, there is another that may be submitted to their consideration, which has been suggested by experience. In the new *Lingua Franca* which has sprung up *Maroniser* means to lie and cheat from habit, with and without motive. Common fairness compels *Druser* and *Maroniser* to go together.

THE STRENGTH OF THE COLUMN.

Yesterday morning the battalion which had been left behind to garrison Dier-el-Kammar and Btteddin arrived in the camp, having been replaced by two battalions of the line under Colonel d'Arrican, that had left Beyrout by a circuitous route. The column is now complete, and consists of one battalion of the 1st Zouaves (832 bayonets), the 16th battalion of Foot Chasseurs (672 bayonets), a battalion of the 5th Line (467 bayonets), a battalion of the 13th Line (407 bayonets), making a total of 2,378 bayonets. The cavalry is composed of a squadron of the 1st Hussars (145 men, 135 horses, and 6 officers), a squadron of the 1st Chasseurs d'Afrique) 361 men, 140 horses, and nine officers), a squadron of the 3rd Chasseurs d'Afrique (143 men, 129 horses, and nine officers), and a squadron of the 2nd Spahis (137 men, 109 horses, and eight officers). This gives a total of 513 sabres and 32 horses. The standard for a squadron which is the French cavalry unit, instead of the troop, as with us, is 150 sabres. A squadron is commanded by first and second captains, two lieutenants, and four sub-lieutenants, giving eight officers to 150 men. The regiment, which consists of four squadrons, besides the depot, has a colonel, lieutenant-colonel, and two *Chefs d'Escadron*, or majors. The cavalry out here is commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Du Preuil, who headed the Chasseurs d'Afrique in their charge upon the Russian batteries to disengage the Light Brigade at Balaklava.

The artillery consists of 203 officers and men, with 239 horses and mules, for the battery of six guns, which are nominally mountain 4-pounders, throwing hollow cylindro-conical projectiles, on which account they retain the name of howitzer (*obusier*), although rifled, apparently, very much after Mr. Whitworth's system. A section of the gun, which is in bronze, exhibits a hexagon in outline, with the angles cut off, and a twist of about one third of a turn from breech to muzzle. The extreme range is 3,000 metres. At 1,800 metres the *pointeurs* boast they can strike any object that is visible with a maximum deviation of a metre. A mule carries the gun and avant train, a second the limber, wheels, &c., and a third two caissons, each containing twelve rounds, together with the rest of the *materiel*, so that three mules are sufficient for each gun. There are, of course, other mules to carry reserves of ammunition for the artillery, as well also as for the infantry. The detachment of Engineers numbers 39 men. There are two companies of the train, the first consisting of 175 mules and 147 drivers, the second of 150 mules and 156 drivers, besides 200 hired mules. The ambulence consists of 18 hospital aids, two doctors, and one clerk, and the *subsistences militaire*, or commissariat, of 18 troopers, and two officers. Including officers and staff, the strength of the column will be about 3,600 men, of which upwards of 3,000 are combatants, with 1,300 animals. The soldier carries with him three days' provision of biscuits, rice, coffee, and sugar, and 60 rounds of cartridges, of which no more than 10 are in the pouch, and the rest in the haversack, to avoid pressing upon the stomach and loins. He also carries his *capote*, half a coverlid, his share of the *tente d'abri* and cooking utensils. Without the latter the sack has been found to weigh on an average 30lb. The mules with columns will carry five days' previous, and as the meat is supplied by the slaughtering of cattle that accompany the troops, it follows that the column can at any time march with eight days' provisions and be completely independent, except for water and fuel, of the country through which it may have to pass.

PROCLAMATION TO THE PEOPLE OF ZAHLEH.

A proclamation has been issued by the Sultan's representative to the people of Zahleh, which has much alarmed them. It is to the following effect:—

"This order is addressed to the chief men, and to all the population of the town of Zahleh. We have learnt to-day, most positively that a portion of the population of your town, amounting to more than 500 men have committed acts of rapine at Kafreya, Mansureh, Tell Zaboun, Kubb Elyas, Burr Elyas, Merdj, &c. They have carried off cattle and the property of Druses. Besides which they have seized all they could belonging to Moslems of the above-named village. We have seen the inhabitants of these localities appear before us, and they have complained. Know that I have arrived, because of the trouble and events which have desolated Lebanon, as extraordinary commissioner, to render justice to all in the name of his Imperial Majesty the Sultan, to re-establish order, and give peace and security to the country, so that the subjects of his Imperial Majesty may enjoy the most complete tranquillity. Know that all who have taken part in the troubles will be punished, that all who have by themselves committed crimes will be chastised according to the rules of justice, which are the base of the principles of his Imperial Majesty the Sultan. You ought not to be ignorant of the fact that I have no other object but to give you back bread and peace; to cause to be returned to you the objects of which you have been plundered; and that it is for this purpose I travel with the Imperial troops over the mountains of Lebanon. But the care to take vengeance and to cause stolen goods to be restored belonging to the Government, the subjects of the Sublime Porte must not seek to do justice themselves. Behave yourselves, therefore, loyally; do not go out of the straight path. Know that it is we that are charged to give you back peace and abundance, and it is we that are charged to punish the guilty. If, which God forbid, you hereafter commit acts contrary to the Imperial will, whosoever shall have done so will lose, in consequence thereof, all claim to every kind of reparation, and will rank among the guilty and criminals."

The remainder of the proclamation refers to the course to be followed to obtain justice, but the people of Zahleh complain that nothing so severe has been addressed to the Druses, and that what they take is necessary for their sustenance.

THE SHROUDED SECRET OF ROAD-HILL HOUSE.

(FROM THE TIMES.)

The Wiltshire magistrates appear to participate in the opinion of the public that so terrible a mystery as the Murder at Road must never be given up as inscrutable. It concerns us all that a crime like this should be brought to light; but we are bound to say that, though the case was mismanaged at first, there has been no negligence in any quarter since that time. The original inquiry has been followed up by other investigations of unusual character, and the action of Government in the matter, if not so direct as was desired, has been extraordinary enough to provoke some remonstrance. Unfortunately, all attempts at elucidation have hitherto been fruitless, and, though we have undoubtedly had the advantage of a great body of evidence, it may be questioned whether we are much nearer the truth at this moment than we were three months ago. We are reluctant, however, to quit the case at this stage without recapitulating some of the points apparently established in a matter so mysterious and alarming the public itself should be taken into confidence. The more heads that can be set thinking the better. Justice is at fault for lack of a clue, but nobody can say when or where the clue may not be picked up.

To begin, then, we think we are justified by the evidence before us in discarding the hypothesis which would ascribe the deed to a stranger secreted in the house for the purpose. It does, indeed, appear that the possibility of a man's being so hidden was greater than had been imagined, for there were unoccupied rooms in the house in which any person might have lain concealed. Still, after conceding this much, we must needs say that the improbability of the supposition is greater even than any of the improbabilities attaching to the various theories of the case which have been successively devised. It is hard to conceive that any man should desire to wreak his spite upon another by kidnapping or killing his child, but that he should secrete himself in the house with this object, upon the speculation of being able to enter a nursery where a nurse and another child were sleeping, and from this room, so protected, to carry off a boy four years old without giving alarm, is really an idea too absurd to be entertained. Moreover, even if we could get over these antecedent improbabilities, there are three facts in the case utterly inconsistent with the hypothesis in question. If it was a stranger who stole the child from his bed, what could possibly be his motive for troubling himself to replace the bedclothes so smoothly? Why did he not envelope the child as quickly as possible in the first garment that came to hand and decamp? Again, the window of the drawingroom was found open in the morning, but not open enough to allow of the egress of any person. It must, therefore, have been partially closed either by some person who had re-entered the house after the disposal of the body, or by somebody who returned simply for that purpose. The latter supposition admits, certainly, of its being the work of a stranger; but why should he do it? To presume that he took such unnecessary trouble and incurred such gratuitous risk for the mere chance of throwing suspicion upon somebody in the house is perfectly unreasonable. After the deed was done and the body disposed of his natural impulse would have been to get clear of the premises without a moment's delay. Lastly, there is the missing nightdress—one of the few pregnant facts in the case, and we need hardly say that such a fact cannot be connected with the hypothesis before us. A stranger decamping from the house in the middle of the night could not have made away with the dress, which was worn all night and found on the wearer's bed in the morning.

We conclude, therefore, that we are warranted by the results of the investigation in falling back upon the conviction originally prevailing—that the crime was committed either by the hands or with the complicity of one or more of the inmates of the house; but here the mystery seems as hopeless as ever. The inmates of the house on the night of the murder were twelve in number—nine being adults, and of these nine six were able in a manner to exonerate each other. Three slept in one apartment, three in a second, two in a third, and two more in a fourth; so that, apart from the occupants of the nursery itself, there were but two persons in the house who could not call a certain kind of evidence to their behaviour throughout that fatal night. The cook and the housemaid slept together, the two eldest sisters slept together, and Mr. and Mrs. Kent had a young child sleeping in their bedroom. Mr. William Kent and Miss Constance Kent had each a room to themselves, while the two youngest children—the little boy who was murdered and an infant of two years old—were, as will be readily remembered, in the nursery with the nurse. All the survivors have now been examined with the exception of the two youngest children—the infant who shared the nurse's bed and the little girl five years old, who slept in the apartment with her father and mother, and who, it is said, was excepted from the examination at the instance of the solicitor acting for the family. All testify to their having passed the night without disturbance, except that Mrs. Kent, who was in weak health and wakeful, did early in the morning hear the drawingroom shutter moved, though the sound gave her no alarm. Her testimony, we presume, implies also the assertion that everything, so far as she perceived, was quiet in her own room and in the rooms adjacent at that moment. It will be remembered that she was sleeping close to the nursery, the door of which, if opened as a stranger would open it, made a creaking kind of noise.

We find, therefore, that the species of exculpation provided by this reciprocal testimony covers a majority of the inmates of the house, and though Mr. William Kent and Miss Constance Kent are not thus protected, the former of these is exempt from particular suspicion, while the latter has not only been discharged after examination, but has been acquitted by the voluntary evidence of those who conducted the subsequent inquiries. The nurse, too, upon whom the greatest weight of suspicion in the first instance inevitably falls, has also been discharged by the magistrates, and with something like a compliment to her general character. As a final result, therefore, we are left, with the circle of suspicion as narrow as ever, and with the additional embarrassment ensuing on the successive failures of justice. That the evidence at certain points is very suggestive may, no doubt, be true. The magistrates themselves appeared to think so at the conclusion of the recent inquiry; but it must be remembered that what we remarked on behalf of the nurse may be alleged with more or less force for the other inmates of the house. In such a position, and with such a charge weighing upon them collectively, they might say and do many things with no ill meaning which under ordinary circumstances might well be suspiciously regarded.

All, then, that has been done at present can be briefly stated. It has been pretty clearly established that the murder could not have been committed without at least the complicity of some inmate of the house. It has been reasonably concluded that more than one person was engaged in the deed, and that the hand of a man is traceable in the proceedings. The deed has not been brought home to any one, though two persons—one of them twice over—have been put upon their defence, and thus the mystery of blood still rests as inexplicable as ever. It really seems almost a case for the art of clairvoyance or the old machinery of the divining rod. Ordinary agencies are completely at fault, but we trust that in one respect the views of the Wiltshire magistrates will be thoroughly carried out. There should be no remission, even for a single moment, of vigilance or observation. Perhaps it may be judicious to suspend for the time such investigations as have lately been conducted, and to rely for a while on that unseen, but usually unfailing influence which brings deeds of this kind to the light of day. Only let there be no oblivion or surrender. Let it be well understood that this murder is to be discovered, and that justice, though it may halt for a time, is to overtake the criminal at last.

FRENCH GUNBOATS.

Louis Napoleon is a ruler who gives his personal attention to all that relates to the improvement of the ports of France, the internal means of communication, the drainage of land, the embankment of rivers and canals, the beautifying of Paris and other towns, and the adoption of any weapon to increase the efficiency of his land or sea forces. Above all, he has paid particular attention to the build of gunboats. The iron plates with which his vessels of war are plated, it is said—and we believe with some degree of probability—are not so brittle as the iron employed for the same purpose in England. It was proved some years ago, by experiments at Woolwich, that on a solid shot striking iron plates, the latter fly into showers of grape that would deal death on or between decks of an iron-built ship. It was this discovery that led to the condemnation of iron frigates; but if metal can be made so as to break without splintering on contact with cannon shot, then iron will be far superior to wood for the construction of ships of war. This, we hear, is what Louis Napoleon is aiming at. He is trying to produce iron-plated gunboats with metal capable of resisting light ordnance, and which does not fly into small particles when struck. That he will succeed to a great extent in this experiment we can easily understand, from the perfection arrived at in England in the manipulation of iron. Our only surprise is that such efforts should not have originated on this side of the Channel instead of the other.

The French gunboats, fitted in pieces so as to put together, and which were intended for operations up the rivers and on the lakes of Italy, were little hornets in their way; and as we may some day be engaged in warfare, and opportunities for the fighting of gun boats may present themselves, it would be no loss if our Government were to take a French lesson in this respect, as our Admiralty is impervious to teaching from English tutors. We possess, it must be conceded, an abundance of steam gun vessels, but whether we have gunboats is another question. Such gun vessels as we have are splendid models of their sort, and they are valuable for some services; but, if they can be knocked to atoms or sunk by the unskilled firing of the Tartars, as lately witnessed in China, it is clear that a well-manned four-gun battery would smash a fleet of them. What the nation wants, and what is urgently required, is a fleet of small gunboats, so constructed as to stand a good hammering. The Emperor of the French has had his eyes opened to this want, and Louis Napoleon was present to witness the experiments on a gunboat in the River Seine, at Paris. This boat was constructed on, the report states, a new principle for landing troops. The Emperor witnessed the trial from the bridge at St. Cloud, and set apart a whole day for the purpose. This gunboat can carry 180 men with arms and baggage, a four-pounder, rifled field-piece, its ammunition, waggon, and horses. A boat of this sort would be invaluable in penetrating, by river or creek, into an enemy's rear. The Indian revolt gave many chances of using such boats, but those whom we entrust with our naval destinies seem too much occupied with the routine of official duties to study such naval system of strategetical operations. However, it is, or ought to be, the interest of some one to look into these affairs; and, as there is evident remissness in high quarters, we venture to draw the attention of the public to this momentous point.

On investigation of many new inventions, it will be found that though they have been brought out in France they have been initiated here, and this is the case with these small iron gunboats. In 1846, a Mr. J. Moore designed a gunboat, which, we are told, he submitted to the late Oliver Lang, master builder of her Majesty's dockyard, Woolwich. Having gained this practical man's approval of his plans, he, in September, 1846, now fourteen years ago, submitted the drawings to the Lords of the Admiralty. Mr. Moore, it appears, strove to accomplish three essential things:—1. To turn out a boat with light draught of water. 2. To model her so that shots would glance from her sides. 3. To make her available for landing troops. He set to work, it would seem, somewhat in this manner: The hull he designed of an oval form, partaking somewhat of the Dutch galliot, so that she should not present any perpendicular sides as a target. He intended to line her sides with 2½ inch iron. Instead of one screw at the stern, he intended to have one screw under the fore run of each quarter, the blades in passing upwards to enter a kind of covered well, so as to be out of reach of cannon shot, and to be as free as possible from fouling by gear. The screws were to be driven by direct action from the cross shaft of the engine. On the upper deck the centre section was to be a fixture, and to carry a pivot gun. The fore and after part of the deck was to be doubled, so as to be taken up to be used as a gun raft, or for the disembarkation of troops or horses. The oval or convex sides of the ship gave a concave space in the inside, which he proposed to fill with air cases, for service with the raft, or to give a landing stage for marines or soldiers. The experience gained during the last fourteen years may have presented fresh ideas to the inventor, but it seems singular that the French, in 1860, should be approaching the ideas propounded by this gentleman in 1846. The difference between the British and French Governments in these matters would seem to consist in action and non-action. The former allows a really useful scheme to be absolutely shelved, and, when emergency arises, runs up a lot of wooden-built vessels, which rot or decay from the haste in which they are put together, and from unseasoned timber, discarding the advice given to try iron; whilst we see the Emperor of the French solicitous to possess a gunboat of the strongest material and the best form to do battle in shoal water or to land troops. Our Admiralty appear to be content to follow in the footsteps of the French, to be mere imitators, and to set their faces against innovations even should they improve the efficiency of her Majesty's sea defences.—*Mitchell's Steam Shipping Journal.*

THE PRINCE AND THE SHOWMAN.

At last I've had an intervu with the Prince, tho it cum party nere costin' me my valerable life. I cawt a glimpse of him as he sot on the Pizarro of the Hotel in Sarnia, an I elbode my way through a crowd of women, children, Sajers, and Iajins that was hanging round the tavern. I was drawing near to the Prince when a red-faced man in milingtary close grabd holt of me, and axed me where I was going all so bold.

"To see Albert Edard, Prince of Wales," sez I. "Who be you?"

He said he was Kurnal of the Seventy Fust Regiment, her Majesty's troops. I toled him I hoped the Seventy Onesters were in good health, and was passing by when he seized holt of me agin, and said in a tone of indignant sirprise:—

"Impossible! It cannot be! What! sir; did I understan you to say you was actooally going into the presence of his Royal Iness?"

"That's what's the matter with me," I replied.

"But, sir, it's onprecedented. It's orful, sir! Nothing like it hain't happened since the Gun Powder Plot of Guy Forks. Owdoshus man, who are you?"

"Sir," sez I, drawing myself up and puttin' on a defiant air, "I'm an American sitterzin, my name is Ward. I'm a husband, an' the father of twins, which I am happy happy to state they look like me. By perieshun I'me a exhibitor of wax work and sich."

"Good gracious!" yelled the kurnal, "the idea of a exhibitor of wax figures going into the presence of Royalty! The British Lion may well roar with rage at the thawt!"

Sez I, "Speakin of the British Lion, Kurnal, Ide like to make a bargain with you far that beast for a few weeks to add to my show." I didn't mean nothin by this. I was only gettin' orf a goak, but you orter hev seen the old Kurnal jump up and howl. He actooall foamed at the mouth.

"This can't be real," he shouted. "No, no. It's a orrid dream. Sir, you are not a human been—you hev no existens—youre a myth!"

"Wall," sez I, "old hoss, yule find me a ruther unkomfootable myth of you punch my inards in that way agin." I began to get a little riled, fur when he called me a myth he puncht me purty hard. The Kurnel now commenst showting for the Seventy Onesters. I at first thawt ide stay and become a Marter to British Outraje as such a course might get my name up and be a good advertisement for my show, but it occurred to me that if any of the Seventy Onesters should happen to insert a bagonet into my stummick, it might be onpleasant, and I was on the pint of running orf, when the Prince hisself bum up and axed me what the matter was. Suz I, "Albert Edard, hears my keerd. I cum to pay my respeks to the futur king of Ingland. The Kurnel of the Seventy Onesters hear is ruther small pertators, but of course you aint to blame for that. He put on as many airs as tho he war the Bully Boy with the glass eye."

"Never mind," sez Albert Edard. "Ime glad to see yu Mister Ward, at all events," and he tuk my hand pleasant like, and larfed so sweet, that I fell in love with him at once. He handed me a segar & we sot down on the Pizarro & commenst smokin' rite cheerful.

"Well," sez I, "Albert Edard, how's the old folks?"

"Her Majesty and the Prince are well," he sed.

"Duz the old man take his Larger Beer regiar?" I inquired.

The Prince larfed and intermated that the old man didn't let many kegs of that beverage spile in the sellar in the course of a yere. We sot and twaked there sum time about matters and things, and bimeby I axed him how he liked bein' Prince as fur as heed got.

"To speak plain, Master Ward," he sed, "I don't much like it. I'm sick of all this bowin' and scrapin' and crawlin' and hurrain' over a boy like me. I wood rather go threw the country quietly and enjoy myself in my own way, with the other boys, and not to be made a show of to be garped at by everybody. When the people cheer me I feel pleased, fur I know they meen it, but if these one-hoss offishuls cood know how I see through all their moves, and understand exackly what they air after, and knowed how I larft at em in private, they'd stop kissin my hands and fawnin over me as they do. But you know, Mr. Ward, I can't help bein a Prince, and I must do all I kin to fit myself for the persishun I must sometime ockepy."

"That's troo," sez I; "sickness and the doctors will carry the Queen orf one of these dase, sure's yer born."

The time havin arove for me to take my departer, I riz up and sed, "Albert Edard, I must go, but previs to doin so I will observe that you soot me. Your a good feller, Albert Edard, and tho Ime agin Princess as a gineral thing, I must say I like the cut of your Gib. When you git to be King try and be as good a man as yure mother's bin. Be just and be Jenerus, espeschully to thowmen, who have allers bin aboozed sins the days of Noah, who was the first man to go into the Menagery bizness, and of the daily papers of his time are to be bleeved Noah's collecshun if living wild beasts beat enny thing ever seen sins, tho I maky bold to dowt of his snaiks was ahead of mine. Albert Edard, adoo!" I tuk his hand, which he shook warmly, and given him a perpetual free pars to my show, and also parses to take home for the Queen and old Albert, I put on my hat and walkt away.—*Montreal Gazette.*

Police Intelligence.

HEAD OFFICE—SATURDAY.

A young girl, aged seventeen, was brought up on remand, charged with having absconded from Beylough, county Tipperary, with a sum of £20, the property of her father. It will be remembered, from a preceding report of the case, that she was arrested at the Great Southern and Western Railway, by a police-constable, who was directed to watch her arrival, in consequence of a telegram which preceded her. Her father was in attendance on Saturday, and proved the fact of her taking the money and absconding with it; but he was unable to account for her conduct in the matter. She had not been ill-treated, nor was he aware of any courtship having existed between her and anyone in the neighbourhood. The presiding magistrate (Mr. M'Dermott) questioned the girl a good deal as to her reason for absconding, and whether she was accompanied by any young man. She denied that any person was accompanying her, and stated she was induced to take the money from a desire which seized her of emigrating to Australia.

Mr. M'Dermott said if the girl's father pressed the charge of stealing the money against her he would be constrained to send her to the House of Correction for two months.

The Father, a respectable-looking farmer, said he did not desire the girl should be punished according to law, but if she were allowed to accompany him, and was restored to her home, he had no doubt she would repent the rash step she had taken.

The Police-constable who arrested her stated she was an exceedingly innocent girl, inasmuch as she had made known to persons in the third-class carriage who travelled with her that she had a large sum of money; and, were it not he had taken her in charge, in all probability means would have been resorted to deprive her of the money by some rogue.

Mr. M'Dermott said he would permit her to return with her father, and expressed his astonishment why a girl of tender years should foolishly leave her father's home, and conceive such a wild notion as emigrating to a distant country where she had no friends to protect her.

The poor girl, who cried bitterly, promised not to be so foolish in future.

A Mrs. Southwell, residing in the neighbourhood of Irishtown, appeared by summons to prefer a complaint against her daughter-in-law, for visiting her house uninvited at an unseasonable hour, and breaking sundry panes of glass in the premises before she left. The defendant did not appear, and the case was allowed to stand until she would be compelled to appear on a warrant.

A servant girl, named Elizabeth O'Hara, summoned her mistress, Mrs. Drake, a lady residing on the Rathmines-road, for having refused to pay her 10s which she alleged was due to her for services rendered. Mrs. Drake appeared to allege that the girl was an incompetent cook, and the girl complained that a discharge which she had given Mrs. Drake when she entered her service was lost by that lady, who had written her a *fac simile* from memory. A gentleman, named M'Kenna, who appeared to sustain the case of the servant girl, submitted to the bench that the copy of discharge was not a fair substitute for the original, the loss of which was likely to prevent his client from getting another situation. Mrs. Drake proposed to procure an original discharge from the girl's former mistress, in lieu of the one which had been misplaced. Mr. M'Dermott considered this was sufficient, and on the defendant arranging to have all differences satisfactorily settled, the summons was generally dismissed.

Martha Goulding summoned a young woman, named Agnes Brown, for violently assaulting her. The parties were evidently not on good terms, and the magistrate directed the defendant should be sent to jail for two months, in default of procuring bail. When leaving the court she sprang upon the complainant, wrenched her bonnet from her head, and was about inflicting on her the most exemplary punishment, when she was prevented by the interposition of several police-constables.—By direction of the magistrate she was charged with this offence, and sentenced to be imprisoned for one month, without bail.

CAPEL-STREET—SATURDAY.

Eliza Geraghty was summoned by Mary Molloy, for an assault and battery, and the use of abusive language. The complainant stated that she was going down King-street on the 11th inst., when the defendant came behind her, abused her, and knocked her down. On a former occasion she said, defendant broke in her door, and ill treated her.

At this stage of the investigation an old woman presented herself as an *amicus curiæ*, and stated that she saw Mrs. Geraghty give the complainant two or three blows.

Mr. O'Donnell (the magistrate)—And for what did she strike her?

Old Woman—I cannot say, but I saw the blows given; I heard no argument between them.

Mr. O'Donnell—Do you mean to say that it was through sheer devilment the defendant struck her?

Old Woman—All I can say is, that I saw the complainant struck, and that I saw no cause for it.

Mrs. Geraghty then stated that while passing through King-street she was abused by the complainant, and that in revenge for some old dispute, the latter smashed her window.

Mr. O'Donnell then interrogated the complainant upon this point; and, after some time, she admitted that, having got provocation, she did "shy" a stone at Mrs. Molloy's window, but did not intend to break it.

Mr. O'Donnell—Well, the next time you want a magistrate to settle your dispute, dont "shy" a stone against your defendant's window beforehand. I dismiss this case.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Consumption—Rheumatism and Gout.—No disease affecting mankind [illegible] the pulmonary [illegible] the poisonous cause of both distempers, [illegible] fortunately, may be constitutionally and locally expelled by Holloway's soothing Ointment and purifying Pills; the former [illegible] the pungent [illegible] the whole system all noxious [illegible] comfort is ensured, happiness and cheerfulness are secured, and lasting benefit is conferred.

BIRTHS.

Nicholl—October 19, at 28, Great Charles-street, Mrs. A. Nicholl, of a daughter.

Tottenham—October 20, at 22, Waltham-terrace, Blackrock, the wife of Henry Loftus Tottenham, Esq., Barrister-at-law, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Blackman and Woolley—October 17, in St. John's Church, Brixton, by the Rev. J. S. Hussey, Matthew Blackman, surgeon, third son of W. Blackman, Esq., of Ramsgate, to Maria Louisa, third daughter of the late T. S. Woolley, Esq., Brixton, Surrey.

Mansfield and Harcourt—October 17, in St. George's, Hanover-square, by the Rev. Sir Christopher Lighton, Bart., Captain Mansfield, F.W.O., Donegal Militia, eldest son of Francis Mansfield, Esq., of [illegible] House, county Donegal, Ireland, to Anna Philippa, eldest daughter of George Simon Harcourt, Esq., of Ankerwycke, Bucks, and late M.P. for that county.

Simpson and Pim—October 18, in Friends' Meetinghouse, Cork, George Simpson, son of the late Robert Simpson, of Cork, to Mary, daughter of the late Joseph Robinson Pim, of Birkenhead.

DEATHS.

Cowen—October 15, at Monkstown, Mrs. Anne Cowen, aged 75 years.

Groves—October 15, at Lower Clanbrassil-street, Thomas Groves, Esq.

O'Ferrall—October 18, at 30, Creighton-street, Miss Catherine O'Ferrall.

Parr—October 19, at Stephen's-green West, Catherine Sarah, relict of the late T. W. Parr, Esq.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PIER HEAD, DUBLIN, Oct. 20.—ARRIVED—Gipsy Queen, Quebec, timber; Hiawatha, St. John's, N.B., timber; Mary, Kircaldy, [illegible]; Hibernia, Holyhead, goods; Standard, Liverpool, goods; Prince, Liverpool, goods; Iron Duke, Liverpool, goods—Two colliers. SAILED—Ceres, London, goods; Hibernia, Holyhead goods; Standard, Liverpool, goods; Star, Liverpool, goods; Iron Duke, Liverpool, goods; Prince, Liverpool, goods.

HIGH WATER AT DUBLIN BAR—OCT. 22.

Morning, 2h 37m. Evening, 3h 0m.

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